INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 119---- BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 20 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE PUNJAB TERROR

Congressmen Will Not Be Cowed Down

ABUSE OF PROCESS OF LAW AND JUSTICE

—:o:—

Punjab Provincial Congress Committee's Denunciation

LAHORE, May 19.

At a general meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, the following resolution was adopted:—

"In the opinion of the Committee, the action of the Punjab Government in arresting many innocent men on charges of murder, bombing etc., and releasing sometime after for want of any proof is a deliberate attempt to terrorise the people of the province into giving up participation in legitimate political activities.

"The Committee is further of the opinion the many acts of oppression and vindictiveness were clear abuse of the very process of law and justice, which the British Administration boasts of and condemns these acts as unworthy of any civilised Government.

"The Committee declares these panicky or wanton acts will not achieve heir purpose in frightening Congress workers into giving up their life work nor will even the wholesale arrests be successful in preventing the next session of the Congress from becoming the success the people of the Punjab have resolved to make of it."—Free Press.

"GRAF ZEPPELIN"

—:o:—

Was There Sabotage?

ECKENER'S THANKS FOR FRENCH HELP

LONDON, May 19.

The fact that 4 out of 5 engines of the "Graf Zeppelin" broke down has led to a talk of sabotage at Friedrichshafen but Eckener is reported to have declaraed that he does not believe there has been foul play Meanwhile three spare motors are still lying at the works pending instructions from Eckener while the fourth which had been consigned to Japan has been intercepted at Genoa. Eckener has telegrahed to the French sailors and soldiers for Marine paying a warm tribute to the French sailors and soldiers for helping in landing of the "Graf Zeppelin. The tone of the messages to which cordial replies have been sent has created favourable impression in France.—Reuter.

MEHERALLY GAGGED

Bangalore Ukase

MAGISTRATE FEARS BREACH OF PEACE

BANGALORE, May 18.

Mr. Meherally, Secretary of the Bombay Youth League, at present organising Youth activities in Bangalore, though unmolested by officials and allowed to address a meeting yesterday, has been served this evening with an order under section 144 Cr. P. C., by the City Magistrate, prohibiting public speeches, as yesterday's speech is alleged as being objectionable by the police and to-day's speech too may be likely to cause breach of public peace, affray or riot. Thus he was prevented from addressing the Youth and Labour meetings arranged for this evening.

YOUTH MEETING DISPERSED.

The labourers secured permission to hold a meeting without Mr. Meherally. The meeting, numbering thousands, condemned the attempts of officials to crush the Labour movement. The Youth meeting assembled in Gandhi Maidan peacefully, but was dispersed by the police, since the meeting was held without the previous permission of the City Magistrate, as required by an order issued during the Simon Commission's visit to Bangalore, prohibiting indefinitely the holding of public meetings without previous official sanction.

MR. MEHERALY CONDEMNS ORDER.

Interviewed, Mr. Meherally condemned the order as unjust, arbitrary, illegal, and against all civilised methods of administration. Addressing the Youths in the Youth Office, tonight, he criticised the Government's repressive attempts to crush the fundamental rights of citizenship in Mysore. He traced the Chinese Youth Movement, and exhorted Indian Youths to fight for National Emancipation like the Chinese.—Free Press.

STRIKE FULLY JUSTIFIED

—:o:—

Jawaharlal's Message to Tin Plate Workers

GOLMURI (Jamshedpur), May 17.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, has sent the following message to Golmuri Tinplate Woks sympathising with their struggle to have a decent standard of life:—

I am deeply grieved that in spite of repeated requests I have so far been unable to respond to the call of the Golmuri Tinplate workers and to visit them in Jamshedpur. From what I have read and heard of the strike that is in progress it seems to me clear that the demands of the workers are fully justified and they must command the sympathy of all who desire that labour should have a decent standard of living and should not be victimised for organising itself in unions. I have also heard with pleasure that in spite of discouragement and want of effective help from outside the workers have shown great solidarity and perseverance in their struggle. It is easy for an outsider who does not have to bear the brunt of the struggle to advise a course of action which may bring suffering and privation to many thousands. It would be easy for them to do so. Advice of outsiders on such questions does not help much. The decision must ultimately come from those who have to carry on the struggle themselves. If this decision is taken by them after full thought, the outsider can offer his fullest sympathy. Our comrades of the Golmuri Tinplate Workers' Union have taken this decision and for forty days or more have bravely carried on the struggle. I admire them and wish them all success.

I regret greatly that I cannot promise to come myself at this stage owing to severe illness in my family. I shall however try my utmost to come if only for a few hours, on Saturday evening next. If I am prevented from coming then I shall endeavour to come early in June.

Wishing our comrades all success and with apologies for not coming.—Free Press.

MEERUT PROSECUTION PLEA AGAINST LAW

—:o:—

Mr. Nariman Opposes Remand

DETENTION TANTAMOUNT TO INJUSTICE

MEERUT, May 18.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, one of the defence counsel in the Meerut "conspiracy" case who arrived here last night argued to-day the bail applications and opposed remand. The accused were brought from Dehra-Dun this morning and when they arrived at the place where the case was heard they cried "Long live revolution", "Down with Imperialism" and sang songs.

PLEA AGAINST LAW.

Mr. Nariman opposing the remand said that the prosecution's plea that investigation was not complete was against law. He added that prosecution should have waited to complete the investigation before taking the drastic step of arresting the accused. He argued that remand under section 344 could only be granted for absence of witnesses, illness of counsel or some such reason and the accused should not be penalised for the fault of the prosecution.

NO FEAR OF ABSCONDING.

Dealing with the point that the sanction of the Government of India was a reasonable cause Mr. Nariman said that the Government was a party to the case and the Executive acts of the Government should be differentiated from Judicial acts. This might cause apprehension in the minds of the accused which should be cleared. Counsel relied on the various High Court rulings that some tangible judicial evidence, as sworn testimony of a witness, should be produced which might show that accused had committed an offence. If such evidence was not forthcoming the accused should be released on bail. If after the bail evidence incriminating the accused was forthcoming they could be arrested again. Besides there was no fear that the accused would abscond. It would be tantamount to injustice if they were detained any longer. Counsel then complained that the place selected for the trial was unsuited and thus the Crown had created difficulties in the way of the defence. Mr. Nariman's speech lasted more than an hour.

BAIL OPPOSED.

Mr. Mitter junior prosecution counsel, opposed the grant of bail. He said the examination of documents was proceeding and some documents arrived only yesterday.

Judgment will be pronounced this afternoon.

The accused then made personal complaints regarding food, intercepting of letters and other hardships which they were undergoing.

The Magistrate promised an enquiry.

When the accused were taken to jail they were singing and crying "Lal Paltan-Ki-Jai", Mazdoor Kisan-Ki-Jai". It is understood that the accused will be sent back to Dehra-Dun this evening.

ADMISSION PERMITS.

Admission to the place where the proceedings were held was regulated by permits issued by the District Magistrate. Besides press representatives, Messrs. Nariman, Jyoti Prasad, Parmatmasharan, Bhawani Dutt Joshi and Nagin Chandra, lawyers, Messrs. Badripd Vishal and some members of Sevasangh were present. Some persons were refused permits. The place was guarded by police and military was posted at roads and crossings and the District Magistrate's house.—A. P.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

To-day being Bakri-Id day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday.

MR. MIRAJKAR'S BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED

MEERUT, May 18.

The District Mabistrate rejected the bail application of the accused Mirajkar, Mr. Mirajkar argued the bail application himself, and was opposed by Mr. Mitter, Junior Crown Counsel, who gave some extracts from his speeches and said that Mr. Mirajkar wanted to practice the Moscow programme in India.—Free Press.

O'DWYER'S NEW SCARE

—:o:—

INDIANS IN BERLIN AMUSED

ITS TRUE AIM

BERLIN, May 18.

Indian here are amused at Sir Michael O'Dwyer's demand that England should demand their expulsion from Germany. The German Foreign Office has not received any such demand though such demand will not surprise them. The Free Press asserts there are no Indian student Communists in Germany. Regarding revolutionaries the truth is the British Government is more intent on preventing their return to India than about preventing Germany giving them asylum. The new scare set up by O'Dwyer is aimed rather to prevent Indian students from going to Germany and also to prevent Indians' July meeting of anti-Imperialist League.—Free Press Beam Service.

ALL-INDIA THANKS GIVING FUND

—:o:—

BURMA GOVERNOR GIVES RS. 500

MAYMYO, May 18.

The Governor and Lady Innes returned here last evening from tour in Northern Shan States.

The Governor has sent Rs. 500 to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy for the All-India Thanksgiving Fund for the King's recovery.—A. P.

UNEASINESS IN KANDAHAR

—:o:—

QUETTA, May 18.

Reports are coming in to the effect that Amanullah with his main force, has fallen back from Mukur on Kelat-I-R-Ghilzai, about 125 miles southwest of Ghazni, and 100 miles northeast of Kandahar. Uneasiness is reported to prevail in Kandahar owing to this and the news of the fall of Herat.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

WHITLEY COMMISSION PERSONNEL.

LONDON, May 19.

The discussions regarding the personnel of the Whitley Commission have been practically completed and it is expected that the names of members will be announced simultaneously in India and England during the current week.—Reuter.

INDIAN ENGINE ORDER FOR BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 18.

The Vulcan Foundry has secured an Indian order of 14 engines for the North-Western Railway and 25 for G.I.P. Railway.—Reuter.

GENESIS OF YOUTH MOVEMENT

—:o:—

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS

BANGALORE, May 18.

Mr. Yusuf Meharali, Secretary, Bombay Youth League, arrived in Bangalore yesterday morning after paying a visit to the Hindustan Sevadal camp at Tumkur. He was received at the station by the secretaries, members and volunteers of the youth conference.

He visited the city slum area and the labour union and performed the opening ceremony of the Mysore State Youth League office and unveiled Mahatma Gandhi's portrait.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF YOUTH MOVEMENT.

He addressed a large public meeting in the evening at which he explained the genesis of the youth movement in Germany and France. He said it represented a reaction against the world war. The movement had an international outlook, aiming at international cooperation for the well-being of humanity. In subject countries the youth movement was intensely nationalistic in outlook, aiming at freedom from alien domination. He explained the progress of the Indian youth movement and the activities of the Bombay Youth League and exhorted Mysore youths to take their ligitimate place in national reconstruction and emancipation.

At night, an informal youth meeting was held at the League office, when Mr. Meherally placed before the audience a programme of work for immediate adoption.—Free Press.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

PREPARATIONS NEARING COMPLETION

BOMBAY, May 18.

The Secretary, Indian States Peoples' Conference, writes:—

Preparations for holding the second session of the Indian States Peoples' Conference are nearing completion. Professor Abhyankar has been elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee vice Mr. Hirachand Desai who resigned owing to ill-health. Sjt. Chintamani, President-elect, arrives on the 24th morning, from Poona. Propaganda meetings are being organised daily in Bombay and suburbs.

The publication of the Butler Committee's Report and the grave issues raised by its recommendations, have roused the people of the States into action. Workers of all Indian States have been requested to muster strong at the Conference Pandal, with batches of Delegates from their States. Numbers of British Indian leaders have promised to join the de-

32 LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS

—:o:—

BRITISH BOMPANY RECEIVES ORDER

LONDON, May 19.

William Beardmore and Company are reported to have received an order for 32 locomotives for the Indian State Railways costing nearly a qaurter million sterling.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S SECOND VISIT TO MYSORE

—:o:—

MAHARAJA'S INVITATION ACCEPTED

MADRAS, May 18.

The Bangalore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" says that it is reported that H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin have accepted the invitation of the Maharaja of Mysore to visit his State during their South Indian Tour during the next cold weather. This will be Thei Excellencies' second visit to the State. They are expected to arrive in Mysore about the middle of November and stay there for about a week, spending a few days at the elephant kheddah.—A. P.

AMOUNT OF PURSES PRESENTED TO MAHATMAJI

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 18.

Purses presented to Mahatmaji in Chittoor and other places in the Chittoor District, amounted to over Rs. 7,800.—Free Press.

INDIAN CLUBS TO HAVE EXCLUSIVE ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

DECIDE TO WITHDRAW FROM CALCUTTA LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Decisions to withdraw from the Calcutta Leagues, to have nothing to do with the Indian Football Association, and to start a separate Association and League composed entirely of Indians, were arrived at in a meeting of the Indian Clubs-held tonight, only the Aryan Club having dissented. Mr. N. Sirkar, Advocate General presided.—Free Press.

SAK'S ELECTION FUND

Nehru, Iyengar, Ansari's Strong Support

—:o:—

£750 CABLED--NOW £250 WANTED

Election on 30th--Plesse Pay

Seldom has the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee stultified itself, as it has in its recent refusal, to donate anything to Shapurji Saklatvala Election Fund! And the speeches opposing the grant have revealed the real mentality of some of our prominent platform men! These incidents have gladdenned the hearts fo all Imperialists; and their favourite Babe of Bori Bunder has gone into raptures over it! "No Congress support for Sak"—glorifies the Bori Bunder Babe!

A "FUNNY BOMB" AWAITS THE BABE!

But here a "Funny Bomb" awaits the Babe! For, according to the wires received by the undersigned

(1) The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has cabled £100 through its President, Shriyut Srinivas Iyengar, to dear old Sak.

(2) Pandit Motilal is also cabling £100 to our dear Sak.

(3) And Dr. Ansari will pay his mite next week, when he comes to Bombay.

Will the Bori Bunder Babe publish those facts in all fairness?

£750 CABLED—NOW £250 WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

So Bombay has remitted £550, Madras £100, and Panditji £100—in all £750 to Sak—and now £250 are wanted immediately. Will my countrymen hasten and send their mite to the undersigned without further loss of time?

B. F. BHARUCHA.

May 18.

THREAT TO MILLOWNERS

—:o:—

A "RED" LETTER

The following letter typed in red ink was received in the office of "The Chronicle" by yesterday's post. We publish the exact copy of the letter (which bears Bombay G. P. O. marks):—

Head Quarters,
(Bombay Division),
Socialist Republican Red
Army of India,
Bombay.
18th May, 1929.

To,

The President,
The Mill-owners' Association,

Sir,—Your action in withholding the April wages of the workers on strik is calculated to have a motive behind to force them to work by starvation. You are therefore hereby warned to pay them off on the 21st inst. failing which all the members of your association will be either shot, bombad or poisioned as the opportunity may avail,, and orders have been passed to that effect.

I am, Sir,
Your Most dangerous opponent,

P. NATHAN.

Officer Commanding,
(Bombay Division),
Socialist Republican Red
Army of India.

Copy forwarded to:—

1. "The Times of India.
2. "The Bombay Chronicle."

DUTCH SEA PLANES ARRIVE AT BATAVIA

—:o:—

BATAVIA, May 18.

Dutch Seaplanes arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

BLACKENING THE FACE OF A WEAVER

—:o:—

HEAD JOBBER AND ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER SENTENCED

AHMEDABAD, May 19.

The City Magistrate has convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 each, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment, the Head Jobber and Assistant Spinning Master of the Gujarat Ginning Mill who were charged with blackening the face of the weaver Vira Sava for alleged immorality. It will be remembered that the workmen of this mill struck work recently on the ground that such treatment had been meted to the weaver, but resumed work when asked to do so by the Arbitration Board, consisting of Mr. Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas. The City Magistrate has also fined two gatemen of the same mill Rs. 25 each, in default to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, for wrongfully restraining an Inspector of the Labour Union from entering the mill chawl while the strike was in progress.—A. P.

Trichinopoly, May 18.—Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, ex-President of the Congress, who recently underwent a successful operation, is progressing satisfactorily. It is expected he will be confined to bed for about a fortnight more.—A. P.

BENGAL "COLLEGE CODE"

—:o:—

SUB-COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER REPORT

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Free Press understands the syndicate of the Calcutta University has appointed a sub-committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Principals Heramba Chandra Moitra, Adityanath Mukerjee, Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, Messrs. Ramprasad Mukerjee, A. Macdonald and C. C. Biswas to consider and report on the "College Code" formulated by the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Association and submitted to the Syndicate in September last. The Syndicate circulated the same to the Governing Bodies of all colleges and their opinions have now been received. The "College Code" embodies for the guidance of private colleges a set of rules relating to the teachers' conditions of service, Leave rules, Provident Fund Rules and their representation is the Governing Bodies of colleges and other rights and privileges. The College-teachers, it is believed, regard it as their "Magna Charta." The sub-committee held its first sitting on Wednesday last and discussed the drafts prepared by the Association.

STATISTICAL POSITION OF COTTON.

—:o:—

No Assurance of Production

MESSRS. NORDEN & CO.'S VIEWS

New Yorw, April 18.

Cotton: The report issued by the Bureau of the Census covering domestic consumption and exports during March enables us to give the following statement of the statistical position of cotton in the United States at the end of last month as compared with that of a year ago; linters are excluded throughout.

Stocks on hand Aug. 1:

	1928-29		1927-28	
Stocks on hand Aug. 1:				
In Contsuming Establishments ...	1,011,721		1,404,815	
In Public Storage and at Compresse s ...	1,189,751		1,822,552	
Elsewhere (partially estimated) ...	335,000	2,536,472	535,000	3,762,367
Ginnings during 12 mos.	14,180,552		12,709,590	
Imports during 12 mos.	x340,000		320,666	
City Crop Errors, etc	x150,000	14,670,552	127,247	13,157,503
Aggregte supply for season		17,207,024		16,919,870
Consumption to Ap. 1st	4,682,269		4,781,694	
Exports to April 1st	6,744,061	11,426,330	5,718,604	10,500,298
Remaining Supply, Ap. 1.		5,780,694		6,419,572
Consumption Ap. 1-Jul 31			2,052,869	
Exports Ap. 1st-July 31			1,810,731	
Destroyed during season		.....	20,000	3,883,100
Stock on hand July 31st		.....		2,536,472

x Estimated.

It will be observed that the available supply of cotton in the United States on April 1st was 5,780,694 bales against 6,419,572 twelve months previously—a decrease of 639,000 bales, or 10 per cent. We consider ourselves conservative in thinking that the offtake during the remainder of the season will be at least 4,000,000 bales against 3,883,100 in the corresponding period of 1928, and that, in consequence, the domestic carryover on July 31st will be less than 1,800,000 bales compared with 2,536,000 last year.

In the light of the above figures it is rather surprising to find that at the close last night New York Cotton Exchange quotations were virtually unchanged from those of a year ago. It is true that general expectations are for an acreage increase of 4 per cent and that recent weather conditions have been mostly favourable for new crop preparations and planting. On the other hand, present indications are that an increase in production of at least 750,000 bales will be necessary to offset the prospective decrease in the carryover, and that there will be a decline in the use of fertilizers, which does not encourage expectations of a large yield per acre.

We are faced, therefore, with a gradually strengthening statistical position, with no assurance that production next season will restore a normal balance between supply and demand, with prospects of a steadily increasing world consumption of American cotton—in this connection the growing popularity of cotton dress fabrics must not be overlooked—and with cotton on the same price level as a year ago when general conditions offered a much less satisfactory basis for constructive developments.

We believe that advantage should be taken of the opportunity which is now presented to make what we consider to be relatively cheap purchases.

Yesterday's closing quotations were as follows:

	May	July	October (Old)
New York	20.30	19.68	19.64
Liverpool	10.47	10.47	10.38
	October (New)	December	January
New York	19.57	19.72	19.68
Liverpool		10.36	10.36

Coffee: An official report from Brazil that, during the month of March, stocks of coffee held at the interior warehouses and railroads of the State of Sao Paulo had decreased by 1,100,000 bags was considered constructive as pointing to a smaller end-of-season carryover than previously expected. The continued firm attitude of Brazilian shippers in the face of active competition from mild coffee countries is another factor which has tended to discourage bearish operations. Speculative long liquidation of Many contracts in advance of the distant positions are likely may have a temporarily unsetting influence, but we see no reason to change our opinion that purchases of to distant positions are likely to result favourably.

Yesterday, the closing quotations of "A" and "D" contracts were as follows:

	May	July
Contract "A"	16.08	15.40
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Contract "D"	22.63	21.75
Contract "A"	14.83	14.43	14.03
Contract "D"	21.05	20.44	19.94

Sugar: In anticipation of an increase in the duty on imported sugar, refiners and operators have been active buyers of raws. The tendency now is, however, to doubt that Congress will take action with regard to tariff legislation for some time to come, and producers are again pressing their sugars for sale while buyers are holding off. Taking into consideration the present abnormally low price level, the approaching end of the Cuban grinding season and the prospect of an appreciable increase in consumption, we think that purchases of the far months involve little risk and should eventually prove profitable.

Yesterday's closing prices of sugar futures contracts in New York were.

May	July	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
1.89	2.01	2.06	2.12	2.18

Raw Silk: The strength shown by domestic markets during the past week reflects the development of a good demand in Japanese spot centres and the increasing difficulty which is being experienced by manufacturers in obtaining desirable grades. Shorts on the National Raw Silk Exchange have covered freely and there has been some new buying. The action of the primary markets in the near future should be closely watched but, in view of the prospect of large new crop supplies, we doubt the possibility of advances from present levels being sustained.

Yesterday's closing quotations on the National Raw Silk Exchange were a follows:

May	July	Aui.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
5.07	4.97	4.90	4.90	4.87	8.86

Crude Rubber: According to the Rubber Association of America the March consumption of crude rubber by domestic manufacturers amounted to 44,730 tons, creating a new record, the effect of which was offset, however, by an increase of 10,000 tons in stocks on hand and in transit during the month. February tire statistics proved to be disappointing and bearish sentiment was accentuated by reports of large shipments of crude rubber from the East and by London advices stressing the probability that the unrestricted output of the Malay States will exceed earlier expectations. The outlook is uncertain but we feel that on breaks from present levels purchases may again be advisable.

The following are yesterday's closing quotations on the Rubber Exchange of New York:

May	July	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
20.80	21.30	21.60	21.70	21.90

The Chicago Market: Recent enthusiastic buyers of Wheat have apparently been disillusioned concerning the bullish potentialities of the farm relief legislation which is now being considered by Congress. The drastic liquidation which recently took place has improved the technical position of the market but bearish crop reports, a poor export demand and prospects of a record carryover cannot be ignored and we feel that on good rallies sales will again be in order. The position of Corn and Outs continues sound; we favour the buying side on moderate setbacks. The Rye market is featureless, prices fluctuating in accordance with the action of Wheat.

Yesterday's closing quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade were as follows:

	May	July	September
Wheat	1.19	1.23	1.25 7/8
Corn	.93 1/4	.96 1/8	.96 7/8
Oats	.49 1/8	.47 1/8	.44 1/8
Rye	.99 3/8	1.00 1/4	1.00 1/4

CURE ALL

Eye defects, including Cataract by using *Sen's genuine Lotus Honey*. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2/- per dram. *S. C. Sen, 15|3, Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Baghazar, Calcutta.*

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. the following weekly letter dated 24th April:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £155,836,622 on the 17th instant (as compared with £155,042,703 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £1,930,307 since the 29th April 1925 when an effective gold standard was resumed.

There was only £180,000 bar gold from South Africa available in the open market this week, and this was absorbed by the requirements of India (£30,000), the Home Trade (£50,000), and the Continental Trade (£100,000)

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £203,121 during the week under review:

	Received £.	Withdrawn £.
April 18th		5,000
April 19th	23,218	
April 20th		10,859
April 22nd	200,000	5,000
April 23rd	699	
April 24th	5,112	5,049

The receipt on the 22nd instant was in sovereigns reported to be of South American origin. The withdrawals consisted of £11,908 in bar gold and £14,000 in sovereigns.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 15th instant to mid-day on the 22nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
British South Africa	667,138
British West Africa	35,387
Other countries	9,623
Total	712,148

EXPORTS.

	£.
Germany	65,230
France	23,847
Switzerland	51,255
British India	23,031
Other countries	17,217
Total	180,580

The balance of trade figures (in lacs of rupees) for India for the month of March last were as follows:—

Imports of merchandise on private account	2218
Exports, including re-exports, of merchandise on private account	3191
Net imports of gold	363
Net imports of silver	53
Total visible balance of trade —in favour of India	569
Net balance on remittance of funds—against India	524

The composition of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve as on the 31st March 1929 was:—

In India	nil.
In England:—	£.
Cash at the Bang of England	3,042
Gold	2,152,334
British Treasury Bills—value as on 31st March 1929.	5,797,231
Other British & Dominion Government Securities—value as on 31st March 1929	32,047,393
Total	40,000,000

SILVER.

Following weaker advices from the East silver prices receded slightly until the 22nd instant when 25.11/16d. was fixed for both cash and two months' delivery. The market however, has continued quiet and the variation in quotations during the week has been only 1/8d. China has made further re-sales of silver but America, besides offering to sell, has been also disposed to give support on occasion.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 15th instant to mid-day on the 22nd instant:

IMPORTS.

	£.
Germany	15,338
Netherlands	9,700
France	7,490
Irish Free State	14,800
Other countries	3,836
Total	51,164

EXPORTS.

Germany	13,090
British India	157,012
Other countries	8,264
Total	178,366

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York May 18.

Demand Bills 484.62

All the other markets were closed on Saturday 18th May.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 18.

T T Berlin on London Closed.
T T Amsterdam on London Closed.
T T Brussels on London Closed.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.64.
T T Berne on London 25.19.
T T Paris on London 124.14.
T T London on Prague 163.87.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

May 18.

Duchess D'Aosta, Verbers, Yokohama.
Bengal Maru, Kusano, Yokohama.
Ehrenfels, Khulken, Hamburg.
Ockenfels, Weyhansen, Marmagoa.
Varsova, Power, Busreh.
Vita, Dame, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

May 19.

Nurmahal, Pinson, Rangoon.
Gharinda, Logan, Rangoon.
City of York, McArthur, Karachi.
Lindenfels, Bremner, Karachi.
Jalajyoti, Owens, Calcutta.
Dalgoma, Brooks, Calcutta.
Naringa, Weatherby, Colombo (for Order).
Chifuku Maru, Misumi, Kobe.

LOADING.

May 18.

Steamer Bengal Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Ofbryne for Rangoon.

S S Duchess D'Aosta:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Duchess D'Aosta arrived in harbour on Saturday from Yokohama with a general cargo.

S S Bengal Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bengal Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Ehrenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Ehrenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Ockenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Ockenfels arrived in harbour on Satulday from Marmagoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karathi mail steamer Vita arived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nurmahal:—The T M Co's steamer Nurmahal sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S City of York:—The K N Co's steamer City of York sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Lindenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Lindenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalajyoti sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Dalgama:—The B I S N Co's steamer Dalgoma sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gharinda sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Naringa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Naringa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

S S Chifuku Maru:—The O S K steamer Chifuku Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 18.

May	19.57 plus .14
July	18.78 plus .13
October	Unquoted.
December	18.91 plus .17
January	18.92 plus .15
Middling Spot	19.85 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 18.

July	18.82 plus .11
October	18.69 plus .14
Middling Spot	19.03 plus .15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, May

Silver—Market is quiet.	25
Spot	25
Forward	

LONDON GOLD.

y 18.

London, M.11-1/2

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-

ATES.

LONDON DISCOUNT May 18.

London Loans 3-3/4

Interest, Day to Day. per cent. arket Loans

Interest. 7 Days' as 5-7/32 per 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 mon cent. hs 5-9/32 per

Bank Bills 6 mo cent. 3 months 5-3/4

Fine Trade. Bi per cent. ds, 6 months 6-1/4

Fine Trade I per cent.

ALL GOOD BUILDINGS DESERVE KATNI CEMENT CASTLE BRAND for PERMANENCE & ELEGANCE

2 Years Agony Ended

Ulcerated Varicose Leg Healed right up

Mrs. M. Tate, of 3, Latimer-street, Southampton, England, writes:—"Two years ago I scratched my leg where I have some bad varicose veins, and soon the sore place turned into an ulcer. I tried doctors' treatments but with no good result. For six months I went to the Hospital, and even then my leg did not seem to be any better; in fact, it was getting worse. I could not sleep at night with the agony of it, and in the day time I was good for nothing. Having seen 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE' greatly advertised, I made up my mind to try it, and now, after having three large bottles and using your Clarke's Miraculous Salve, my leg has healed right up, and I am feeling absolutely fine."

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For the treatment of Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Mrs. M. Tate Read and profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

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Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma WET SHAMPOOS

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for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT & INFLUENZA.

PEPS are wonderful breathe-able tablets. Dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off medicinal fumes which soothe and disinfect the membranes of the throat and bronchials.

PEPS

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Bombay Agents:—
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P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
25 May	Narkundax ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Nalderax ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship,	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £76
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
26th July	Dumana	8427
16th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
30th May	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Allpore	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aBengal Maru ..	5396	17 May	28 May
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
Kifunezan Maru No. 2 ..	3205	20 May	28 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 ,,	2 June
aYuki Maru ..	3162	28 May	2 ,,
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 May.	17 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 June.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 ,,	3 July.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 22738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	19th May
Yoko Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	25th ,,	2nd June
Ganges Maru ..	10th June	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th July
Sumatra Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
22nd May	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd ,,	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
24th ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
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ONE ANNA

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WANTED—Expert CUTTER and a representative, good salary. Correspond BOMBAY HOUSE, Drappers, Ferozepore Cantt. PUNJAB.
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WANTED—A MAN, conversant with the management of Gowshala on modern li es, with an up-to-date knowledge of cattle breeding and pasture ground. Apply with terms to. THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LD., Barsi Town.
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L 32226

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M 32582

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Apply with the copies of testimonials before the 31st of May 1929.

HEALTH OFFICER,
Bhopal Municipality, Bhopal..

32249.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

ON ACCOUNT of the Bakri-Id Holiday on MONDAY, the 20th May, 1929, passengers holding week-end tickets are allowed to complete the return journey upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1929. EXCEPTION.

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 down arriving Poona at 12-55 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th May, 1929.
32241

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "BENGAL MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th May, 1929 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified Kanarese knowing URDU TEACHER for Gadag Municipal High School. Pay according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should be sent so as to reach the undersigned before 5-6-1929.

I. M. DHALAYAT,
Chairman, School Committee,
Gadag Betgeri Municipality.
Municipal Office.
17-5-1929.
32248.

LOST.

The original certificates of 200 ordinary shares of the Craig Jute Mills Ltd., 150 shares Nos. 29751|850, 291502|526 and 291477|501, standing in the joint names of T. L. Shah and S. T. Shah and 50 shares Nos. 23701|750 in the name of Tribhovandas L. Shah have been lost, and we are desirous of obtaining duplicate certificates.

Duplicate certificates will be issued after the expiration of one month if no objections are received by the Managing Agents. Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Co., Ltd., 2, Hare Street, Calcutta.

(Sd.) T. L. SHAH.
S. T. SHAH.
Dated 20th May, 1929.
32247

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD. & REDUCED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon, Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 21st May, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1928.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of an additional Director.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1929, to TUESDAY, the 21st May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th April, 1929.
32214

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 3RD. JUNE, 1929.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-Free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu students desirous of prosecuting their studies for Arts, Science and Commerce degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half-free boarders, who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 10th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW and MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply enclosing one anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY G. T. CHARITIES, 162, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
32171

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GOODS SHED AT ARVI.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of STEELWORK, etc., for the above-noted Shed.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Goods Shed at Arvi". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

B. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 13th May, 1929.
32220

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2387 of 1927.

MANILAL BHIKHABHAI Plaintiff.

v|s.

DAMODAR MONJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the heir and legal representative of Bai Sunderabai, widow of Damodar Karson, the original Defendant, residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,

DAMODAR KARSON, Esqr.,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit for recovering a sum of Rupees 15,252|- with interest from 26th October, 1927, at 12 annas per cent per Gujrati month with monthly rests till payment, costs of sale and of this suit, for a declaration that the Plaintiff as Mortgagee is entitled to receive in part satisfaction of the decretal amount, the compensation moneys awarded in respect of the property secondly, thirdly and fourthly described in Exhibit "A" to plaint, for appointment of a Receiver and for further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of June, 1929, at eleven o'clock Standard Time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you or send by your Attorney any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 2nd day of December, 1927.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR
For Ag. Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 27th day of August, 1928.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
32246

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 519 of 1929.

Messrs. LAKHAJI DOLLAJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and money lenders at Kolsa Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all other creditors of Haji Ahmed Haji Suleman ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) HAJI AHMED HAJI SULEMAN, (2.) USMAN HAJI VALIMAHOMED, both residing at Kolsa Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants ..... Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of Haji Ahmed Haji Suleman the 1st defendant abovenamed.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar in the above suit on the 28th day of March, 1929, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the 1st defendant have filed this suit in this Hon'ble Court against the defendants abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the 1st defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 9,142-9-6 with interest on Rs. 1,575-3-0 at the rate of Re. 1-2-0 per cent per mensem and on Rs. 6,545-5-0 and Rs. 660|- at the rate of Re. 1-1-0 per cent per mensem from the 9th day of March, 1929, till judgment and interest on judgment.
(b) That it may be declared that the second Mortgage of the property by the 1st defendant to the 2nd defendant, dated 4th December, 1928, is fraudulent and void and of no effect as against the plaintiffs and all other creditors of the 1st defendant.
(c) That in the alternative it may be declared that the 2nd Mortgage is voidable at the option of the creditors of the 1st defendant including the plaintiffs and that it is not binding on the plaintiffs and the other creditors of the 1st defendant.
(d) That the 2nd defendant may be ordered to deliver up the said Indenture and that the same may be cancelled.
(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said property with all necessary powers to hold and manage the same.
(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may by an order and Injunction of this Hon'ble Court be restrained from dealing with or disposing of the said property in any way.
(g) That the defendants or either of them may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the costs of this suit.
(h) That such further and other relief may be granted to the plaintiffs as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 10th day of June 1929.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,

The 7th day of May, 1929.

(Sd.) MESSRS. VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32245.

YOUR EYE

DOES IT TROUBLE YOU? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's Cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. THOMSON& TAYLOR LTD. BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.,

AUTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, "GODREJ" SAFE, ETC.,

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Liquidator of the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Office furniture such as "Godrej" safe on stand size about 54" x 30" x 30", writing desk and tables, filing cabinets, "prolectograph" machine, wall clock, copying press on stand, "Remington" typewriter, book-stand and cases, tables, easychair, uppholstered and revolving chairs, cupboards office desk, ceiling and table fans etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 720 of 1916 (Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos vs. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Order dated 8th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 23rd June next at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing theron situate on the Eastern side of Napean Sea Road, admeasuring about 3371 sq. yards but on actual measurement found to be about 3345 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 30, etc., New Nos. A|16355, etc., Old Survey Nos. 29, etc., New Survey Nos. 1|7205, etc., Cadastral No. 339 of Malabar and Kumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3288, 3289 (1), Street Nos. 29, 23, and bounded on the East formerly by the property belonging to Jeewanji Maneckji and now belonging to Dossabhoy Maneckji Wadia, on the West by Napean Sea Road, on the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Rattonsey Dharamsey Morarji and on the South formerly by the property belonging to Maneckji Nusserwanji Mody and now belonging to Jehangir Jivanji Guzdar and his wife, Bai Bachubai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholker & Jeshtaram. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity, etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Pills Rs. 10 ten.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay

JWARAKESHARI
FEVER CURE
Re. 1/- Per Phial,
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD, DACCA

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A New Light on the Old Triangle
MAN, WOMAN AND WIFE
WITH
NORMAN KERRY
PAULINE STARKE
MARION NIXON
Overborne by circumstance he Sank to the Level of Beasts.... Love Alone Could Save Him From a Fearful Fate

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
THE
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD
WITH
GEORGE O'BRIEN
FLORENCE GILBERT
ANDERS RANDOLF
BREATHLESS HEROISM—HEART-RENDING SUFFERING—MIRACULOUS ESCAPES—DARING ADVENTURE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
AT 4-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
ELINOR GLYN'S
Novel and Gorgeous Motion Picture
MAN AND MAID
Featuring
LEW CODY,
RENEE ADOREE
AND
HARRIET HAMMOND
Fascinating story of a man who could see a Woman's Wiles behind her Smiles,

A Road
to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through
KAMSHASTRA
A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.
Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.
Advt.)

-NEW INDIA-
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bakr-Id: Bank Holiday.

Public meeting on Mill Strike situation. Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay Suburban Youth Conference, Laxmi Society's Pavilion, Khar, 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 24.

All-India Congress Committee Meets, Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 25.

Indian States' People's Conference, Opera House, 2 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRANC

—:o:—

Uthamna ceremony of late Seth Meghjee Thobhan, J.P., who passed away on Saturday evening takes place at his residence to-day, at 4 p.m., at Valabh Terraces, Sandhurst Road, opp. N. Powell & Co.

ALL-INDIA ARSENAL CLERK'S ASSOCIATION, HEADQUARTERS KIRKEE.

An urgent extraordinary meeting of the managing committee of the Headquarters Association will be held at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 31st instant, at the office of the Association, Kirkee.

BHULESHWAR COMMITTEE AND KHADI SALES.

The members of the above Committee Messrs. Deshpande, Parulekar, Bhurelal, Nichaldas Harshadrai, Dalpatram, Anantrai and Ganpatishanker Desai as usual went on hawking khaddar this Sunday and within a space of 2-1/2 hours sold khaddar worth Rs. 102.

HINDU MAHASABHA HEAD OFFICE SHIFTED TO NEW DELHI.

The Head Office of the Hindu Mahasabha has been shifted from Naya Bazar Delhi to Pach Kuin Road, New Delhi. All concerned are requested to note this change of address.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Prof. Krishnarao Mule will deliver his ninth lecture of the series arranged by the School on "The Modern Aspects of the Indian Music" to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. at the Students Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge. The lecture will follow by a demonstration on Sitar.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Dr. N. S. Hardiker will deliver a Public Lecture on "Comparison of movements similar to that of the Hindustan Seva Dal" on Thursday, 23rd instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Brotherhood Hall. The meeting is open to the Public.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S

WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR'S SON STABBED TO DEATH

—:o:—

FIVE BOYS UNDER ARREST

AN AHMEDABAD INCIDENT

AHMEDABAD, May 19.

One Mahomedan boy, the son of the local sub-inspector of police died last night and another Mahomedan boy, the former's companion, was seriously injured following a scuffle with a party of Hindus in Jamalpur ward.

It appears that a 'katha' of Mahabharata was going on when two Mahomedan boys who were passing are said to have harrassed a Hindu Woman. Thereupon a Hindu is said to have stabbed to death, with a knife, one of the boys and in the scuffle that ensued the other boy was injured. The police soon arrived on the scene and took one Hindu into custody. Later five more Hindus were arrested.

The Police are patrolling the Jamalpur area.—A. P.

—:o:—

WHEN LABOUR RETURN'S TO POWER

—:o:—

A FORECAST OF SOLUTION OF INDIAN PROBLEM

MADRAS, May 18.

A forecast of the solution of the Indian problem that will be attempted by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who, he says, will be returned to power after the general elections, is given by Mr. J. T. Gwynne in an article in the "Hindu." In order to bring about the cooperation of India to a scheme prepared by Britain, he says that Mr. MacDonald will try the effect of the new solemn pronouncement accepting Dominion Status for India within an indefinite but reasonably short time, as the goal of the British policy. This might be followed by the invitation to all sorts and ranks of Indian leaders to come to London and discuss informally the best practical means for reaching this goal within the shortest time compatible with the maintenance of a stable Government in India.

THE BIBLE AND THE VEDA

The writer proceeds that the invitation need mention neither the Simon Report nor the Nehru Report, but that the British negotiators would use the Simon Report as their Bible, while the Hindu leaders would no doubt treat the Nehru Report as their Veda.

A PLAIN MAN'S VIEW POINT.

Giving a plain man's viewpoint about the advance in the constitution, he says that we can only aim at producing a scheme for the advance, liberal enough to incline the more reasonable of politicians unostentatiously to mitigate the fierceness of their opposition, as at the same time so carefully safeguarded that wreckers cannot attack with impunity.—Free Press

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—Europeans Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12 Noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

7-0 p.m.—Master R. C. Roy, Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m.—Master Vasant, Vocal Music.

8 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices. Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rates, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rate.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-30 p.m.—A Gramophone Concert. (As recorded by H. M. V. Company) The Flonzaley Quartet. And Ossip Gabrilowitsch (Pianoforte) Quintet in E flat Op. 44, "Schumann". 1. Allegro Brillante, 2. In Modo d'una Marcia, 3. Scherzo: Molto vivance, 4. Finale: Allegro. Dramatic Record. John Barrymore. "Hamlet"—Hamlet's Soliloquy. ("Now I am alone") Act 2, Scene 2. "Henry VI". "Gloucester's Soliloquy". ("Ay Edward will use women honourably") Act 3, Scene 2. Fritz Kreisler and Hugo Kresler. Violin and Cello (a) Sanctissima "Corelli-Kreisler". (b) Intermezzo "Bizet, Arlesienne "Kreisler". Theodore Challapine (Bass) (a) In Questa Tombs Oscure "Beethoven". (b) When the King went forth to War "Koenemann". Budapest String Quartet. Quarter in D Minor ("Death and the Maiden") "Schubert." 1. Allegro 2. Andante Con Moto, 3, Scherzo-Allegro, Molto, 4 Presto.

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

9-0 a.m.: Open Session of the Conference.

11-30 to 2 p.m.: Interval.

2-0 to 2-30 p.m.: "Youth Parliament".

2-20 to 6-30 p.m.: Conference.

6-30 to 7-0 p.m.: Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music.

7-0 to 8-0 p.m.: Drama. (Worli Young Amateurs).

8-0 to 9-0 p.m.: Garba Dance.

LATE MR. MEGHJI THOBHAN

—:o:—

We regret to take note of the death of Mr. Meghji Thobhan, J.P., which took place at his residence at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 17th instant. The deceased was a leader of the Jain community in Bombay. The late Mr. Meghji was a partner in Messrs. Gill & Co., and was known throughout his long career to be a man of wide sympathies and great charity. He spent during his life-time large sums in various charities, mainly for the uplift of the community with which he was particularly concerned and which has suffered an irreparable loss by his death. He was respected throughout the Sthanakvasi Jains and also amongst the Cutchi Banias. Mr. Meghji was of 66 years of age when he died, and leaves behind him a widow and one son and a large family to mourn his loss.

A public meeting will be held next Sunday at 8-30 a.m. at the Kandewadi Sthanak Hall to mourn his loss.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT IN C. P. MARATHI

—:o:—

The report of work done in the month of March shows:—

(1) Khaddar worth rupees 10245-10-6 was sold in the province through the Khadi Bhandar.

(2) Khaddar worth Rs. 1,069-2-9 was sold by hawkers on the streets.

(3) Nine public meetings were held for the propaganda of the boycott and burning of foreign cloth.

(4) Foreign cloth was burnt nine times in public places.

PRESIDENCY PROVIDENT AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co. Ltd. was held at the Company's Registered Office on Monday under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. J. Gor.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and the audited statements of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1928, the Chairman said that the Company had further gained in poplarity and secured the confidence of its workers and Policy-holders by its cleap service and easy accessibility and sympathetic treatment of all concerned, its business has again more than doubled and the funds have become fourfold. This continuous progress is phenomenal and your Company again leads all companies doing this class of business as compared age to age. The progress secured in the last year is still maintained and we hope once more to give you a progressive Report for the current year. With a view to further help the company, your Managing Agents have once more foregone their allowance and commission for the year under Report.

Though your company has just finished four years it is working in good profit and your Directors desire to publish the valuatin report in a few months so that the public can know the good results of the working of this company.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of accounts were then received and adopted and the retiring Directors were re-elected.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting terminated.

VICEROY'S ALL-INDIA THANKSGIVING FUND

—:o:—

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

SIMLA, May 18.

The total subscriptions received and promised up to date to the Viceroy's All-India Thanksgiving Fund amounts to Rs. 13,077. This subscription includes, besides the subscriptions already announced a subscription of Rs. 500 from His Excellency Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency and a subscription of Rs. 500 promised by Mr. J. P. Srivatsava. It does not include the subscription which the editor of the "Pioneer" has generously promised to hand over to the fund.—A. P.

MAHARANA PRATAP OF UDAIPUR

—:o:—

PROPOSAL TO RAISE STATUE

His Highness Maharana Fatehsingh the ruling prince of Mewar on the representation of Shriyut Kshemanand Bahat, Secretary Rajasthan Hindi Sammelan, has accepted to raise a statue of Maharana Pratap Singh the unrivalled soldier of liberty and the heroic defender of the honour of Medieval India.

Rahatji has just returned from Udaipore and is proposing to have a tour round the country with a view to popularize the idea of Pratap Jayanti and ask the people of different denominations to honour the memory of Maharana Pratap and thus infuse a new wave of life in the veins of the nation. Mr. Rahat is very hopeful about his missiont.

Rahatji earnestly wishes his countrymen to celebrate Pratap jayanti all over India on Jaishth-Shukla Tirtiya, the 10th June and those who wish to go on Pilgrimage to Haldi-ghati should reach there on the 15th. A band of devotees will start on the 12th morning from Udaipore and will proceed towards Haldi-ghati on foot. Those who may wish to join the pilgrim party will please inform the secretary, Pratap Jayanti, Udaipore.

HOW THE BOYCOTT TELLS

—:o:—

"Another disturbing factor which was causing no little anxiety to the commercial community was the present unstable political situation in the country and its offshoot in the shape of the threatened movement for the boycott of foreign cloth. The manufacturing centres also were not free from the effects of the present depression in India and by reports from home it would be seen that about one-third of the total textile mills in Great Britain had to be closed down for the absence of demand from India and the failure of the Indian buyer to take forward contracts".—Mr. J. C. Roberts, President Delhi Piecegoods' Association.

BAJI-RAO ANNIVERSARY

—:o:—

TO BE CELEBRATED TO-DAY

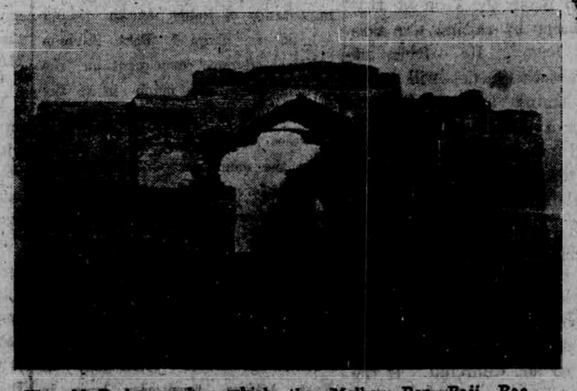
The Malhar Rao-Baji Rao-Utsav-Mandal of Indore has for the past four years been celebrating the Anniversary of Peshwa Baji Rao I at Raverkhedi, on the banks of the Nurbada, where that Great Maratha General breathed his last.

This year the Anniversary Day falls on the 21st of May 1929 and the Utsava-Mandal have arranged to celebrate the same for two days namely the 20th and 21st of May 1929 under the Presidentship of Sjt. Baba Rao Khaparde, B.A. LL.B., M.L.C. of Amraoti.

Rawerkhedi is not only the cremation place of the illustrious Baji Rao I, but also boasts of a Palace and a Temple, a Sarai and Tomb. All these old historical monument are in a dilapidated condition, and at the insistance of the Utsava-Mandal. The Archiological Department has of late been moved to include them in their list of preservable relics.

The Utsava-Mandal in the meanwhile made successful effort to secure the open ground on which the old Peshwai Palace stood and have purchased the same only last year. Credit for which is no doubt due to R. B. Gokhale of Khandwa and his colleagues in the Committee. No less credit is also due to the Malguzar of Raver, but for whose sympathetic co-operation and active assistance the sale could not have been effected.

The Utsava-Mandal thereupon created a Trust of the Property so purchased and inaugurated its restoration and creation of a suitable memorial there at the hands of Sardar Purandare of Poona whose ancestors were the first to afford safety and protection to the Founder of the Peshwa house.



The old Peshwa palace which the Malhar Rao—Baji Rao—Utsav Mandal has purchased in Commemoration of the Great Maratha General.

RAILWAYMEN GETTING RESTIVE

—:o:—

WARNING TO G. I. P. ADMINISTRATION

ALLEGED VICTIMISATION AND WRONGFUL DISMISSALS

(From A Correspondent.)

A largely attended meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Nagpur Branch was held on the 15th inst, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, presiding. Mr. Ruiker at first narrated the events at the last meeting of the Executive meeting of the Union held recently at Bombay and expressed a desire that the working of the Union would be set on a sound footing at Chalisgaon meeting. Referring to the deputation of Railwaymen which waited upon Sir George Rainey, he hoped that the assurance of Sir George that there would be no victimisation of Union workers would be really given effects to by all the Railway Officials. So far as Nagpur was concerned he was told that victimisation of Union workers was going on in full speed and Sir George Rainey's assurance was shown to be of no importance by the Local Railway Tin Gods. Sir George Rainey's assurance about security of service to the Railway workers was also more observed in its breach by the Railway Officials than in its observance. Wrongful dismissals and victimisation has become the order of the day in Nagpur and unless things were seriously taken by the Railway officials at the top, the situation was bound to assume a serious turn. The scarcity of water at Humpard had been a long standing grievance but had received no attention from the Railway Officials; the electric fitting at Humpard is going to cost every worker an additional burden of Rs. 6 at least. The working of some offices at Ajni on gazetted holidays was a longstanding scandal but had received no consideration from the Authorities. Unless all these local grievances were satisfactorily considered by the Authorities within a month the situation would surely take serious turn and the Railway officials would be entirely responsible for it.

Mr. Khalatker (Parcel Clerk who has been served with one month's notice by the Authorities for having published a notice exhorting the Railway workers to join the Union), also spoke in the meeting and promised the workers to serve the Union all his life in spite of the repression of the Authorities.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously amidst great enthusiasm:—

That this meeting enters its most emphatic protes against the epolicy of victimisation followed by the local Railway officials against the Union workers and also against the policy of wrongful dismissals which is being systematically followed at Nagpur and warns the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway that unless this unjust policy is immediately stopped and the following grievances of the Railway workers at Nagpur immediately redressed within a month from this date the situation will assume a most threatening turn:—

GRIEVANCES

(a) Adequate provision of water supply at Humpard; (b) No extra burden to be placed on the Railway workers by the introduction of Electric Lights at Humpayard, (c) No working of offices during holidays which are duly sanctioned by the Railway Company, (d) No victimisation of Union workers under any pretext and no wrongful dismissal of the Railway workers at Nagpur. (e) Reinstatement of Mr. Khalalker who is served with one month's notice for his Union work. (f) Immediate redress of the Cabinmen's grievances.

That the Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Workers which is going to be held at Chalisgaon on the 25th and 26th of this month be requested to take up this question in hand and give the full support to the Nagpur Workers in their fight against the high handed actions of the Local Railway Officials

SCHOOL FEES IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

YOUTH LEAGUE'S PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May [illegible].

I had no idea of writing to you so soon after my last weekly letter but there is one particular activity of our Youth League which requires early publicity. Three local schools managed by proprietors, have increased their fees and informed the guardians of their students of the revised scales when the schools closed for summer vacation at the end of April. The Managing Committee of the Youth League regarded this as a grievance and appointed a sub-committee of four of their members to inquire into this matter and advise parents and guardians after consulting the proprietors. They wrote to the proprietors of these schools for interviews and arranged to see them. But without waiting to hear what the proprietors had to say in this connection they issued handbills asking parents and guardians not to pay the enhanced fees. The proprietor of one of the schools had a long talk with the members of the sub-committee in which he explained that it was not possible to run a secondary school on the present scale of fees as Government insists upon classes of not more than 40 students and his own school although it receives a grant from Government is unable to make both ends meet. One of the three schools the Proprietary High School receives no grant from Government and the proprietors told the sub-committee that the question of fees was one between the school and its students and the Youth League had nothing to do with the enhancement of fees in their school. They pointed out there were other schools in the city and parents who cannot afford to pay the enhanced fees were in a position to send their sons to other schools where the fees were not increased at least for the present. This, however, does not seem to have satisfied the sub-committee as the members had taken it upon themselves to stop profiteering in educational institutions or fleecing of boys in schools. The proprietors it seems were not prepared to submit to the scrutiny of the sub-committee and told the members that the Youth League need not concern itself about their institution as it was a private concern. The school was started as a business concern by them and they are working the institution to gain a decent living from it. This view could not be appreciated by the sub-committee and on Monday last they saw the Educational Inspector, N. D. and asked him to stop such profiteering in Educational Institutions. I am informed that this officer advised them to start a new school in the city where some young men might work together in a spirit of self-sacrifice and undertake to make education cheap in the city. It remains to be seen what steps the Youth League proposes to take in future.

MORE PRIMUS STOVE FATALITIES

—:o:—

One more primus stove fatality has been reported but strangely the victim is a Gujarati youth named Lalji Hiraji. It appears that he was pumping a stove on the 16th instant when all of a sudden the oil sprouted out and the deceased's clothes were set in flames. He sustained serious burns and succumbed in the G. T. Hospital on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of death due to shock following extensive burns.

CHILD DIES FROM EFFECTS OF BURNS

Sumatibai, the 13 months old child of S. B. Gharat residing at Mughbat Lane who sustained accidental burns on the 13th instant died in the Nair Hospital on Saturday. It appears that the child was playing near a primus stove on which a pot of water was boiling. The child accidentally touched the stove whereupon boiling water was spilt all over the body of the deceased. She sustained serious injuries and succumbed after six days' treatment. The Coroner's jury at an inquest held on Sunday returned a verdict of death due to shock following extensive burning.

O.K. 178

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—:o:—

DR. RAMAN'S RESEARCHES IN MAGNETIC BEHAVIOUR

CALCUTTA, May 17.

"Who would have thought that lamp black and charcoal have exactly the same magnetic behaviour as diamond and are quite different from graphite? And yet that is the definite conclusion at which I have arrived at as a result of further studies of the magnetic behaviour of organic crystals", said Dr. C. V. Raman, F.R.S., to a representative of the "Free Press".

In a brief article which has just appeared in the well-known weekly "Nature", Prof. Raman has announced some striking discoveries concerning the magnetism of carbon and its compounds made recently in his laboratory. A century of labour of the organic chemists had provided science with hundreds of thousands of beautifully crystallisable solids which are compounds of carbon with various other elements such as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and so forth. It had long been known that every compound of carbon is a diamagnetic; in other words, that when it is taken near the pole of a strong magnet, it is acted upon by a feeble repulsive force. The study of these forces and of the relationships between them and the chemical nature of the compound forms part of the important science of magneto-chemistry. Remarkably enough, however, the rich field of research which offers itself in the magnetic behaviour of crystals of organic compounds remained strongly neglected, till with the help of delicate instruments specially designed for the work, the subject was taken up in Prof. Raman's laboratory. The remarkable fact emerged that the repulsive force exerted on the organic crystal depends to a notable extent, not only on the position of the crystal with respect to the pole of the magnet but also or what particular force of the crystal is turned towards the pole. With naphthalene crystals for example. Some faces are found to be repelled three or four times more strongly than others. This is a very general type of behaviour observed with what are known as the aromatic class of carbon compounds. It is an experimental discovery which must profoundly influence the development of our ideas regarding the structure of molecules generally and of carbon compounds in particular. The evidence already to hand suggests also that the study of magnetic behaviour will prove a powerful aid to the understanding of the architecture of crystals.

Another highly interesting problem which the study of magnetic behaviour appears to solve definitely is that of the nature of the different forms of the element carbon. Diamond and graphic are the two crystalline forms of carbon and differ profoundly in their magnetic behaviour. Ordinary lamp-black or charcoal is usually considered as being in its structure closely analogous to graphite. It is very remarkable, therefore, to find that lamp-black and charcoal have identically the same magnetic behaviour as diamond and are quite different from graphite in this respect. This very surprising fact definitely disproves the supposed identity in ultimate structure of charcoal and suggests rather that charcoal is a special form of carbon wholly lacking in crystalline structure. It is the raw material from which either diamond or graphite might emerge as the result of crystallisation under suitable conditions. —Free Press.

THE CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION

The Secretary of the 35th Chemists' Exhibition writes:—

In reference to our recent letter informing you that the 35th Chemists' Exhibition would be held at the New Royal Horticultural Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster, London, on May 27th-31st. I have now to notify a change of date to June 17th-21st. This has been rendered necessary by the fact that the British General Election has been fixed for May 30th within the original Exhibition week.

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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, MAY 20, 1929.

Congress and Elections

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The general elections in India having drawn near and the Congress Party having been proved to be the most dominant party in the Councils, many non-Congressmen have begun to see the wisdom of making some sort of alliance with the Congress at the ensuing elections. They are particularly impressed by the phenomenon in Bengal where the Congress is sweeping the polls and where of the 33 elected non-Muslim seats captured unopposed 30 have gone to Congressmen. This remarkable success is doubtless due to a large extent to the determined fight of the Congress against the Simon Commission and the fraud of Dyarchy and, above all, to the stand it has taken on the Nehru Report. Now, several Progressives outside the Congress urge that they support the Nehru Report quite as much as Congressmen and that both may as well make common cause against the communalists and other reactionaries, who are conspiring against the Report. There is force in the suggestion, if only because Congressmen are not in a position to win a majority in all Councils and must rely on other Nationalists in their fight for Dominion Status. Joint action is specially necessary for the creation of a strong Nationalist Muslim group in every Council.

There are, however, some serious difficulties in the way of joint action, which must be carefully anticipated and provided against. The difficulties would be reduced to a minimum if all Nationalists and Progressives could be persuaded to join the Congress and accept its Council policy. And if the Khaddar franchise should stand in the way, it should be removed by the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. But it seems possible that not many Nationalists who are now outside the Congress would be willing to accept the Congress policy, even if they would join that body as members. The question of an alliance or co-operation with them will then have to be considered. The difficulty here is that many only profess a lip sympathy for the Nehru Report, but would do little to strengthen the sanctions behind the Report, not even to the extent of boycotting foreign cloth or selected British goods. We are glad to note that Home Rulers who follow Mrs. Besant and radical Liberals like Mr. Chintamani do not belong to this type and are prepared to boycott foreign cloth and selected British goods. Such Nationalists deserve to be assisted by the Congress in every possible way as against reactionaries or nominal supporters of the Nehru Report. According to the Associated Press, Mr. Jinnah and some prominent Bombay Congressmen have formed an organisation "under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee." If the news is well founded, it is reasonable to presume that Mr. Jinnah is prepared to give his substantial support to the Nehru Report and to the Congress programme. If he should go further and join the Congress, it would certainly be an acquisition to the Congress.

With whichever party the Congress co-operates to increase its "pervasiveness", the Congress Party itself should religiously guard the integrity of its own policy. The salt must not lose its flavour. Its spirit of resistance to the bureaucracy must now increase with every day that passes, and must on no account be allowed to suffer by one jot or tittle. Let none mistake the meaning of the Congress successes in Bengal. Bengal is responding splendidly to the Congress because it is waging a relentless war on Dyarchy or Ministry with which the local Government wants to tempt and demoralise the people. We cannot say what has come over some Madras Congressmen that, with eyes set on Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience and with "Independence" on their lips, they yet seriously suggest the acceptance of office. Most Congressmen would, like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, wish "to be a million miles away from any such proposal, particularly at such a stage of the country." The Madras supporters of office naively ask for provincial autonomy to fight communalism in the local Council in every possible way as they think fit. It may be but too true that after all scheming communalism is triumphing over militant nationalism. But, at the present critical juncture when a united front based on unanimity of action in all parts of the country is essential, a Provincial Congress Committee asking for autonomy to explode the cherished creed of the Congress is really asking a little too much. It is time every other Congress Committee condemned the reactionary move of the Tamil Nadu Committee and the A. I. C. C. gave the quietus to the craven cry for office.

Mr. Churchill's Outburst

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Mr. Winston Churchill maintains his reputation as the "enfante terrible" of the British Cabinet. Having fallen foul of Sir John Simon because the latter, as a loyal Liberal, is doing all he can to see that his Party's cause is advanced, Mr. Churchill is trying to make the flesh of Britishers creep by raising the Bolshevik bogey. He feels no doubt that the Soviet will apply to the coming Labour Government for a loan and that the loan will be used for encouraging Indian revolt. "The vast majority of the Indian people," he says, "are absolutely tranquil under the just and enlightened rule of Britain. But they are being stirred to acts of murder and bomb throwing." Of course, neither truth nor logic matters to Mr. Churchill. If the Indian people are fully satisfied with British rule, how can they be stirred to any act of hostility? The truth, of course, is that the Indian people were never more discontented with foreign rule than they are to-day and if they are tranquil, it is neither because of British good (sic) government nor fear of British guns but because violence, especially bomb-throwing, is repugnant to their genius and because they are determined to carry on a non-violent struggle. If, here and there, misguided individuals resort to violence, the ultimate responsibility for their reprehensible deed must be traced to the provocation given by the continued and callous denial of freedom.

"A Blunder"

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, taking exception to our remarks about the Committee's refusal to contribute anything towards the Saklatvala Election Fund. We must pass over certain parts of the letter which are not relevant to the main issue. Mr. Patel defends the Committee's decision mainly on three grounds: that Mr. Saklatvala has himself not sought the help of the Committee, that he is in many respects opposed to the Congress policy and that if the Committee should support Mr. Saklatvala, it should in consistency support a candidate like Mr. Shaukat Usmani, whose victory "would help India a hundred times more than that of Mr. Saklatvala", and other canditates in India, which course would be an impossible logical conclusion. The first objection is specious. Mr. Saklatvala may not have himself sent the bowl round to the Committee but it is well-known that he has authorised Mr. B. F. Bharucha to represent him and collect funds from sympathetic Indians. It is unfortunately true that Mr. Saklatvala, like some well-known Congressmen, is opposed to some important items of the Congress programme like Khaddar and the boycott of British goods; but taken all in all, he is a worthy fighter for the cause of India in Parliament and is the only Indian likely to get into Parliament. We cannot persuade ourselves that Mr. Shaukat Usmani is a worthier candidate or has half so good chances of success as Mr. Saklatvala. It is certainly not possible for the B. P. C. C. to support many candidates in India. But the case of an Indian candidate in England is on the face of it exceptional and deserves to be better considered by the B. P. C. C.

Forgetting India.

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Mr. Hofmeyr, a South African politician now on a visit to London, suggests in an interview to a Fleet Street paper that a miniature Imperial Conference should be held to discuss the Hilton-Young Commission's report. He emphasizes the importance of South Africa taking a hand in shaping East African political advance consequent on the recommendations made in the Report. It is significant that he excludes the Government of India from the membership of the miniature conference he would like to have. According to him it is a matter for negotiation and consultation only between the Governments of Britain, South Africa, Rhodesia, East and Central Africa. But what about the large and growing interest the Indian community in East African territories have in shaping the administrative and political future of those areas? Are they not entitled to have a voice in its settlement even through representation of their interest by the Government of India?

THE FAILURE OF BUTLER COMMITTEE

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S POINT OF VIEW IGNORED

(By G. K. ABHYANKAR).

It is necessary to examine how the Committee have dealt with this problem as it affects the people. The Committee have admitted that they declined to hear the side of the people as it did not come under the terms of reference. But strangely enough they say that they allowed the representatives of the people to put in written statements. If the side of the people did not come under the terms of reference we fail to see why writtten evidence was received. We cannot understand any justification for denying them a hearing. The Committee airily say that they endeavoured to ascertain the general character of the administration in the States. They visited 15 States.

MYSTERIOUSLY SILENT.

We put it to them whether they tried at any of these places to ascertain the views of the people? Did they ever mix amongst them? Did they travel beyond the capital of the States to acquaint themselves with the real condition existing in them? Did they examine what the form of Government in each State was, what association there was of the people with the administration, what the proportion of the Civil List was to the general revenue, whether there were vestiges of good government such as security of person and property, liberty of speech, of the Press and of meeting, if there was any remedy provided against the arbitrary act of the Executive and whether there was any responsibility or responsiveness of the Executive to the people in the States? The report is studiously silent on all these points. No doubt the trio of this Committee travelled in luxurious trains over 8,000 miles at the expense of the poor people. They enjoyed sumptuous banquets at all the State capitals and indulged in mutual adoration in drinking the health of one another. But did they ever take the slightest trouble to enter into the feelings of the people? There is nothing surprising in that the Chairman of the Committee, a crystallized political and enjoying life as a Nabab having been installed on the Governor's gadis in the United Provinces and Burma was indifferent about this. We are, however, disappointed about the other two members of the Committee from whom better things were undoubtedly expected.

PREVENTION OF MISRULE.

The problem of the people in the Indian States has three aspects. (1) Prevention of misrule, (2) securing of good government which means agitation for political rights, (3) and establishment of responsible government.

The Indian States' people have been maintaining that the price of protection guaranteed to the Indian Princes is the maintenance of good Government in the States; that the Paramount Power is bound to intervene to secure the welfare of the people. The subjects of every State are entitled to their birth-right to revolt and to remove a ruler if he rebels against the laws of the State and wantonly indulges in misrule. The Magna Charta has sanctioned these birth-rights to the people. The exhaustive memorandum of the Indian States' people contains a detailed statement on this point. This view was supported in the past by

(Continued on Page 9.)

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

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PARDA-NASHIN ENGLISH ART.

It was a sad day for me when I learnt that there is practically no such thing as 'English music' and that what I had so fondly called by that name was French or German or Italian music. Now I am told by the "Times of India" that those wretched "foreigners have a very poor opinion of our music and our painting" (a euphemistic way of referring to their virtual non-existence) "so deep-seated is this prejudice that a Frenchman usually knows far more of the Bengal School than he does of Reynolds or Gainsborough".

Then in a fit of Christian charity, "We ought perhaps to forgive Germans, Italians and Australians their distrust of British music".

And finally, brethren, we are beholden to the "Times of India" for this result of its profound researches in the domain of English painting:

"But, when they complain that they seldom see good examples of English painting they are on surer ground. **For many of our best examples are concealed"**

MAKING DANGER BY PROVOCATIVE PRECAUTIONS.

Now that there is trouble in China again, it is interesting to note what Mr. H. N. Brailsford wrote about the "traditional policy of non-intervention in China", some time ago:—

"When one is resolute in non-intervening, one can do it with less than 20,000 men. For non-intervention, tanks and aeroplanes are not the appropriate instruments. Nor is it easy to accept the threat to British lives as a justification for these measures. In the disorders of three years three British subjects (I am not sure that they were Englishmen) have lost their lives. Some hundreds of Chinese have in the same period been killed by British rifles and guns. The greater danger would seem to be to that nation. But if British lives be in danger, the reason is that we have been protecting them by precisely these methods for 87 years. From the Opium Wars to this latest expedition, with foreign police on rivers, we have made the danger by our provocative precautions."

BY NO MEANS!

"We are not a cultivated race, wherever we are educated", says the Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, "but we are not a nation of fools".

IN MISS MAYO'S LAND: BRIDE PURCHASE: ON APPROVAL FOR A WEEK.

The Gordons, an English couple, have recorded their experiences of travel in an Old Sedan Car from Maine to Georgia. The book which entitled "On Wandering Wheels", is published by The Bodley Head has some grim facts to disclose of life in the great Pennsylvania coal basin:

"The 100 per cent. American shows an increasing reluctance to do the dirty work of the country. Little need is there for him to stoop since a host of polyglot, half-illiterate, almost inarticulate newcomers are at hand to shoulder Society's burden. This huge coal valley is largely worked by imports from peasant Europe. Driving down the valley the stranger might be forgive for believing himself in Holy Russia, the villages on the main road exhibit such a combinaton of dirt, poverty, and cupolas of Greek churches. Slavonic Europe has concentrated here and, in concentrating has stagnated.....

Even bride purchase was the rule. The price of a good-looking girl for a wife was some two hundred fifty dollars, paid to the father, who must provide the trousseau. The girl, although tricked out in china-store finery, and even educated at the American public schools, had no choice in the disposal of her hand. The husband paid his money and got his wife on approval for a week. If she did not satisfy, she was sent back and the money refunded. Here, I suppose, was a loophole for a clever girl; she might prove herself to be deliberately unsatisfactory. We did not learn if damage or hire could be claimed by the girl's family."

Notes of the Day.

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Rights of the Accused.

One wishes judges and magistrates all over India would bear in mind the very useful reminder Justice Fforde of the Lahore High Court gave of a sound legal doctrine regarding the rights of the accused. In a case before him he met the argument that it would be "premature" to grant accused an interview with Counsel until the police had completed their investigations with the following observations: "The right of the accused to obtain legal assistance had never been disputed since the days of the Stuarts. It was late in the day to question it now". It is good to see this equitable principle re-emphasized by one of the highest judicial authorities in the country.

Wanted Indian Chief Justice.

The Government of Madras have done well to appoint Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Shastri to act as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court in the place of the late Sir V. M. Couts-Trotter. Sir Kumaraswami has the reputation of being the fittest man for the place and has acted as Chief Justice once before. But it is possible that the present unjust statute, which confines that post to members of the British Bar, may stand in the way of his permanent appointment being sanctioned immediately. The injustice of the restriction is now recognised by all and the new Indian High Courts Bill which has been dropped sought to remove it. In the circumstances it is the duty of His Majesty's Government to continue the acting appointment of Sir Kumaraswami till the Bill becomes law after removing some glaring defects in it.

Indian Cricket.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's tribute to Indian Cricket must carry conviction, as he is a veteran all-round cricketer himself and has known and participated in Indian cricket these twenty years. He thinks that the standard of cricket in this country is not at all inferior to that in England and that, if an Indian team is rightly selected, it should compare well with any team in England. Like the Maharaja of Patiala, a great lover and patron of Indian cricket, he is positively against communal teams. He suggests that mixed teams should be selected and should tour in important Indian cricket provinces and then an All-India team should tour in foreign countries. This is a sound suggestion and an equally good one is that a separate permanent organisation should be established in India to control Indian cricket, an I.C.C. (Indian Cricket Control), corresponding to the M.C.C. of Britain.

Idiotic.

We understand that the Head Master of the Government High School of Sylhet in Bengal has prohibited the reading of Mahatma Gandhi's "Young India" by the students of the school hostel. It is not clear whether the Head Master is acting on his own responsibility or under orders from higher authorities. In any case the order is idiotic. "Young India" is a classic among the newspapers of the world, its high moral tone being unsurpassed and perhaps unsurpassable. Any ban on it in any sphere is a wanton attack on the freedom of the press. The Head Master should withdraw or should be made to withdraw his order immediately. If not, the order should be made a dead letter. The youths of the world will be the better, morally and intellectually, for giving their days and nights to the writings of Mahatma Gandhi.

INDIAN CENTRE FOR NEW YORK

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Six Storey Building Purchased

RECEPTION TO DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM INDIA

BY HARI G. GAVIL.

(Director, India Society of America.) Times Building New York.

At the India Dinner in honor of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Rev. C. R. F. Andrews, and Dr. and Mrs. James H. Cousins, held by the India Society of America at the International House, New York City, formal announcement of the establishing of the India Center at 334 Riverside Drive, New York City was made by Dr. J. T. Sunderland, president of the Society. The news was received with the greatest enthusiasm by those present which included: Mr. and Mrs. Ramlal Bajpai, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs Upton Close, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Gulick, Dr. and Mrs. Vaman R. Kokatnur, Richard C. Gregg Prof. R. C. Hanaway among the American friends and the leading Hindu residents.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

Before introducing the guests of the evening, Dr. Sunderland called upon Mr. Govil, Director of the Society to make the necessary announcements and to read the messages of those who were unable to attend the function. Mr. Govil announced that an endowment fund of doll. 300,000 is being raised by the Society from among the American friends and the Hindus here and abroad. This fund is to be used for; the building and to establish a permanent endowment fund to sustain the work of the Society and the India Center. In response to the appeal for funds for the India Center made by Dr. Sunderland and Mr. Govil more than doll. 5,000 was subscribed by the members and friends. Many who were unable to be present sent their pledges and messages of goodwill among whom may be mentioned Prof. E win R A Seligman, vice-president of the Society (doll. 100). Miss Irene Lewisohn, Director of the Neighborhood Playhouse (doll. 1,000), Mr. Nasli M. Heeramaneck of the Heeramaneck Galleries of Asiatic Art (doll. 300). Mrs. Mary Hanford Ford, of the Bahai Movement (doll. 200), Mr. J. George Prederick, president of the Writers' Club (doll. 100), Miss Alma Lisaborger (doll. 100), Miss Anne Sherman Hoyt (doll. 100), Mrs. Londa S. Fletcher (doll. 100) Miss Rose M. O'Keefe (doll. 100) Mrs. Lucy Fletcher Brown (doll. 100).

SIX STOREY BUILDING PURCHASED.

The six storey building at 334 Riverside Drive near Columbia University, New York City has been purchased for the purposes of the India Society of America and the India Center. The building commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River and the picturesque panorama of the Palisades with the Riverside Park Just at the door. Thus the location of the Center is ideal in every respect.

Rev. C. F. Andrews was the first speaker of the evening. He had come on the Majestic through a terrible storm in which one man was killed and many injured and the steamship was seriously injured. He caught influenza and was laid up in New York, but has been fulfilling as far as possible, important engagements.

MR. ANDREWS CHALLENGES MISS MAYO.

Rev. Andrews saw Miss Katherine Mayo and challenged her about what she had written concerning Tagore and Gandhi. He has met the editors of the leading New York papers and explained to them the critical situation in India. He has visited the Quaker settlement in Pennsylvania and the Negro educational establishments in the South. He has been invited by the Hindus of the West Indies and British Guiana. Rev. Andrews is compiling two books on Mahatma Gandhi; one which is nearly ready deals with Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts and ideas. The second is in the form of a biography abbreviating Mahatma Gandhi's "Experiments with Truth". These will be published by The Macmillan Co. in America and by Allen and Unwin in England and are expected to be ready by May 31st and published in both countries next autumn.

Rev. Andrews, during his address at the India Dinner, said:—

"We are here to-night in a family circle; and I feel that you are all my friends, for I know that everyone in this room, no matter of nationality, is a lover of India. I was talking just a moment ago to someone who told me that he had left India on the 26th of January. It seemed to me so exciting, and I wanted to get all the news that I possibly could about what had happened at the Congress, what had happened afterwards, what Mahatma said. It was a great joy to me to hear all he could tell me in the few moments we had.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF EAST INDIANS.

"I do not know if you realize that in the West Indies, including British Guiana, there are over 300,000 East Indians from India, and their condition has been in the past deplorable. I am very anxious to go and visit them, and this time it is quite impossible to come to America without going and thoroughly examining the conditions under which they live and doing everything one can to improve those conditions.

ALARMING NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The next journey after that, is practically certain to be to South Africa. The news from South Africa is alarming. The elections are very near, and the whole problem of colour in South Africa is becoming more acute. General Hertzog is taking more than he has ever done before, an Extremist attitude on what is called the colour bar question, and he has put forward a bill which would deprive the Bantu race at least—that is the pure African race—of their franchise. It may also affect the franchise of a little group of our Indian compatriots who are in the Cape province and who still have the franchise, in that disenfranchised land, for the whole of this question in South Africa, both Indian and African, is one question there. As there are very serious dangers ahead I have been asked and I hope I may be able to go out in the Fall, as you call it here, you see I am getting rather American—in the fall, to South Africa.

HELPER OF THE POOR.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of her address, said:—

"Being a woman I am generous, being an Indian I am grateful, being myself I am truthful, and so I am going to say nine things about Mr. Andrews. I have seen queens, and I have seen saints, queens in ball dresses, saints with a string or two only, like Gandhi wears. Temporary power and pomp are of no account in India when these saintly people with or without bells come along. If you should go anywhere in India, to the villages, into the towns, into the palaces, into the hovels, if you went anywhere and asked where is Dina Bandhu, who is Dina Bandhu? they would know who he is and they would know where he is. You of course do not know who Dina Bandhu is. Dina Bandhu is the title that Mahatma Gandhi has bestowed on this servants of the poor, Charlie Andrews Dina Bandhu means the friend and brother of the poor.

STORY ABOUT A SAINT AND A YOUNG MAN.

And may I tell you a very lovely story about a saint and a young man who accompanied him for several days, very desirous to see how this saint made conversions, what he preached. One day he said, "Master, for three days we have been here and there, but you have made no conversions, said nothing. The saint said, "My child, let us go forth and make converts." The boy trotted behind waiting to hear the eloquence of the saint and see him make converts. As the days passed and still he did not hear the saint speak, he said, "Master, did we not set out to make conversions and preach sermons? You have not opened your mouth." Then the saint said, "Fool, if I by my life am not enough of a sermon, of what avail are my words?" I think this story applies to Dina Bandhu Charlie Andrews.

ANDREW'S LOVE FOR THE OPPRESSED.

If you go to Johannesburg, to Cape Town, anywhere, you will find that he has a place in the hearts of that down-trodden race in Africa, and that he has brought to that race, disinherited of all its human rights, perhaps the first realization of the reality of the Sermon which was preached on the Mount of Olives. And this man lives in his sermons for all the nations of the world. He is truly a saint. I think India's tribute to him is the tribute also of greater India that finds its tragedies in East Africa, South Africa and in all parts of the world, where he stands by the oppressed and those in bondage wherever they may be. And let us all realize how deeply he has deserved and will deserve all the love and all the trust and all the honour that Christian and Mohammedan, Hindu, Jew, Jain, Sikh and Zoroastrian can give him, for his is the bond that makes all humanity kin, knows no division, but unifies, reconciles and harmonizes all that has been divided.

WORK OF DR. COUSINS AND HIS WIFE.

But before I sit down I must speak of these two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Cousins who are with us to-night. This Irishman—I lost my heart to him long ago, and still say my prayers to St. Anthony to help me recover that lost treasure. What has this man done for India? This man has done something for India that Indians have not done for themselves. He has interpreted India through his poetry, he has tried to be a rod for the hidden springs, the beauty that lay in the dust across the many tragedies of India. He has won the love of all India.

And this woman, she has been instrumental in causing a great deal of unrest in the homes of India, because all the self-satisfied gentlemen who were so pleased to think that they at least were masters of their own homes, are coming to realize the devastating influence of this Western woman, they are finding that their nice, decile women are beginning to think about votes. And to-day I do not think there is a group of women anywhere in India who do not stretch out their hands to her as a sister.

DEVELOPMENT OF ART IN INDIA.

Dr. Sunderland in introducing Mrs. Cousins said that she is one of the pioneers in the line work of education for women that has been going on for many years in India. Dr. Cousins, he said, is recognized as one of the chief exponents of the art and culture of India. Dr. Cousins has brought with him a fine collection of water-colour paintings by contemporary artists of India which will give America an adequate demonstration of what has been taking place in the development of the art of painting in India. An exhibition of these modern Hindu paintings has been arranged by the Indian Society at the Art Centre. Art lovers who have seen the exhibition are eloquent in praise of the exquisite beauty of the pictures, their fascinating distinction of mood, their lovely colours schemes and their delicacy of detail. These paintings show a renaissance in the art of India which began some thirty years ago in Bengal, then spread all over India, and annually presents new evidences of life and genius. The revival does not present the features of revold that usually characterize such movements in Western art. It stands for a return to the genuine Eastern vision and method after a period of external influence. Through their lecture tour all over the United States Dr. and Mrs. Cousins are doing a real service by bringing Hindu art and culture into prominence in America. India could not have chosen any better interpreters of her spiritual message.

In congratulating Mr. Govil, Dr. Sunderland said:—

"I want to express to Govil our gratitude and admiration for the remarkable work he is doing for India in this country. And a word about the Indian Centre which the India Society is establishing in New York for the promotion of better cultural relations between these two great countries. It is a great thought. It is something that we should all have in our hearts, that idea of a great cultural centre for India, a hall something similar to the building which has been recently erected for a centre of Italian culture, in connection with Columbia University.

INDIA AND ITALY.

"Now we all recognize the value of that new centre for Italian culture. Italy has been a great source of culture for all Europe and for America, and for a considerable part of the world, but I want to ask you if the influence in the direction of culture and higher life and religion and spiritual life. I ask whether the importance of Italy in its influence on the world has been so great as that of India? I say No. I say the influence of India in the intellectual and spiritual life of the world has been even greater than that of Italy.

"MARVELLOUS IGNORANCE"

"Now we here in America know little of that India is not known among us as she should be. We know little about it. Our ignorance is marvellous. Therefore, I say it is a thing of supreme importance to establish this cultural centre in the great city of New York, surely a great centre of the world. India has been the teacher of the Orient, India is the centre of spiritual life for the Orient. A cultural centre in New York would be a nucleus of the art of India here in the West. And you must help. I must help. Mrs. Naidu, when you go back to India, you find some of those rich princes who have more money than they want, and get them to send a million crores over here. And they can make themselves a monument which will be immortal.

"And in America we have resources which India has not. India is poor, America is rich. If we have any rich friends let us tell them about that cultural centre in New York and how they may do a thing of supreme importance for America. It is a great thing for America. It is a great thing for the whole Western world. It is a great thing for civilization. Tell your friends about it. Let us see if we cannot all of us get help from our friends. You know that line, "how far this little candle casts its beams"—we are little candles, let us see how far we can cast our beams and help establish this Centre for India.

CENTURIES OLD CULTURE

Dr. James H. Cousins, stated in the course of his interesting address:—

"Dr. Sunderland has said that the influence of India on the culture of the world has been greater than that of even Italy. Some of you may have doubted that statement. One does not like to enter into comparisons but I would go further and say that the culture of India, which extended century after century, makes that of the Roman Empire look small indeed. It is equally a demonstrable fact that underlying and infiltrating through much of the culture of the West, some of the finest influences are those that have come from India, though they have not always been so recognized.

"A cultural empire is not an empire to which you can attach the same meaning as you attach to the other kind of empire, which has come about by means not approved, not the non-violent growth of empire. But it is a fact that the Cultural Empire of India was established by invocation, without bloodshed. Merchants returning to their respective countries from India spread the word that there was something else in India than what they went to seek, they had found a culture, a philosophy, and the neighbouring rulers were drawn to send others into India to study this culture, and its qualities were spread all over the world, and have been of the utmost importance to humanity.

I do not think of India as a country to be treated as an object of charity, that must be lifted up; but on the contrary, I feel that all she needs is to have the obstruction taken out of her way, so that she may reach her own level as the Mother of Culture and the Mother of Nations.

I own no inferiorities and no superiorities between the American or the Hindu culture or others. I believe that there is a process of inevitable human unfoldment, in which each quarter of the world has some gift to give to the others. Nevertheless, it is a fact that India has persistently preoccupied herself in her cultural life, and in the things that are most excellent and of most value, and she has never lowered the flag of her idealism.

TRUE MEANING OF LIBERATION

Emphasis has been laid on the contribution to progress through liberation. But in India that word does not mean getting rid of something, on the contrary, liberation means possessing, in India. It means to find yourself free from all the things that bind or restrict or obstruct you so that you yourself will be in regal possession of all your own faculties.

Philosophy in India, also, does not mean what it does in other countries. I have seen people cry out with joy at songs being sung which were simple philosophical concepts set to music. That is a curious phenomenon according to Western views but in India it is a release, a new way of the mind, a getting a new point of view towards life, towards the universe.

DIFFERENCE IN ART

In art India is saying to the world to-day that there is a spiritual as well as a neuretic and erotic expression, that we must get away from the horizontal, and that there is also the vertical. . . . India can teach us indeed that the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are unseen, the culture of the spirit are eternal.

'FURTHER I GO, THE MORE I LOVE INDIA."

Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins said, in part, as follows:—

I feel like those who have been in India usually do, that the farther I get away from India the more I love it; and when I see all the great things that are being done in other parts of the world for the people in their own lands. I feel great surges of desire arising in me to have those same things happening for the people in India, and to have the women in India, my sisters, enjoy the advantages which are current here in America.

In India we are beginning to feel that women are again coming into their own, for it is not a new fashion there, but probably may be said to be only a re-emergence of an older era. You know that history tells of the position of woman in India in earlier times which was very high indeed.

EMERGENCE OF WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

It is amazing to see the speed with which the women of India are to-day proving their fitness for public service. It is unfortunate that we have not been hearing the truth about Indian women in the past few years. In India there is a spirit permeating right through the whole of India's womanhood which is showing itself capable of rising through the sheer power of devotion and of self-sacrifice. In India women are all patriots. They are seeking to be the servers of their people and of humanity in the very highest degree.

We have in the local parliaments which rule as many as 45 million people—eight women members. Mrs. Naidu, as you know, was the first woman mayor of Bombay. We have women barristers, doctors, nurses, teachers, and they are taking such positions so easily because the whole watchword of the country is service. The watchword of women of India is service. She still does not ask for rights, but always for the power of service. She only asks that "whatever opportunities for service are granted the men should also be granted to the women." It is because the men of India know that women are the trained servers of their country, in their homes first, that they are not only willing but they request that women give their services for mothering in the outer forms of life, in public service. There is no slogan of "Thou Shalt Not" for the women in India. She may do what she can do, and when she asks for it she will certainly be given opportunity—often even before she asks for it, she receives it.

There is no friction, no division among the women of India, they are the cement which is holding the whole body together, and working for unity in India. Sarojini Naidu is the great peace-maker between Hindu and Mohammedan, and she is showing in the various continents she visits what women can do abroad. At home India's women are showing what they can do in giving the full measure of their mothering love in service for India.

SOME COMMENTS ABOUT INDIA SOCIETY.

The following are some of the comments and endorsements of the distinguished visitors and officers of the Society:—

Rev. C. F. Andrews says: "I feel that there is a great necessity for some central building in New York where the India Society may have a home and I hope that Mr. Hari Govil will be successful in obtaining the funds that are needed for such a pulpose. It will do much to give to India as a country a worthy representation in the eyes of the new world. It will also enable Hindus and other Indians, who may wish to maintain a strictly vegetarian diet, an opportunity to do so."

Mr. B. W. Huebsch, publisher of Lala Lajpat Rai's works in America, says: The project for an India Centre appeals strongly to the imagination. The bankers and traders who traffic between nations quickly enough establish a convenient apparatus for their interchanges; why should not the more important commerce in ideas, sciences and the arts be equally well established? Such a home as the India Society proposes to dedicate to the cultural understanding between India and America will tend to energise the movement in the direction of closer relations between the East and the West, and particularly between India and America, that has been growing quietly for a number of years.

Dr. James H. Cousins says: The foundation in America of a thoroughly equipped centre for the dissemination of reliable information concerning the cultural activity of India, and particularly for demonstrating what is happening to-day in the revival of the arts of India; is a matter of the utmost importance in bringing the East and the West together in true understanding and friendship. I trust that the efforts the Society is making in that direction will be successful.

DELHI BOMB CASE

—:o:—

MR. ASAF ALI'S WARNING

DELHI, May 18.

Mr. Asaf Ali, counsel for the defence in the Delhi bomb case has issued the following to the

"As counsel for the defence I have to intimate all those sending "Red" letters and telephone messages to all and sundry, that unless they mean to prejudice the trial of the Assembly bomb case, they should desist from a course of conduct which is highly deplorable".—A. P.

POLICE PICKETS POSTED

—:o:—

BAKR-ID MEASURES IN DELHI

DELHI, May 18.

About 62 police pickets have been posted to-day in different part of the city as a precautionary measure against any breach of the public peace during the forthcoming Bakr-Id, which commences on Monday.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

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RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETS

PROF. ABHYANKAR ELECTED CHAIRMAN

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference was held on the 16th instant in the office of the Conference. Sjt. Laxmichand M. Doshi was voted to the chair.

The resignation of Sjt. Hirachand Vanechand Desai owing to ill health of the post of Chairman of the Committee was accepted with regret and Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, one of the Vice-Chairman was unanimously elected to fill up the vacancy.

Sjts. Shivjibhai Sethna Kanjibhai Budhdeva, Amritlal Sheth and Amritlal Nagardas were appointed to the Pandal Committee, while Sjts. Ramadevjee Poddar Javerlal Adukia, Girijashanker B. Trivedi, Laxmichand M. Doshi, Kanjibhai Budhdeva and Gulabray Nemani were elected to the Committee for the purpose of supervising all arrangements for reception.

It was decided to accord a public reception to the President-elect at Ghatkopar Matunga and Victoria Terminus on his arrival on the 24th instant.

The Conference, as decided, will open at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 25th instant and will continue from 12 noon to 6 p.m. on Sunday the 26th instant.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

It was decided to elect 25 members each on the Subjects Committee of the Conference from the Northern Indian States, (The Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and other North India States) the Southern India States (the Deccan and South India States) and the Western India States (Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar States). The President is empowered to appoint 25 additional members on the Committee to make up a total of 100 members.

Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth was empowered to organise a Volunteer Corps for the purposes of the Conference.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Secretaries, Sjts. Manilal Kothari, Manilal H. Mehta, A. L. Trivedi, D. V. Gundappa and Ramanarayen Chaudhery were formed into a Committee to prepare a draft of resolutions to be placed before the Subjects Committee. This Committee will meet on Friday the 23rd instant at 2 p.m. in the present office of the Conference.

The proceedings terminated with a vote to the chair.

APPEAL TO DELEGATES

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The following has been issued by the Indian States' People's Conference:—

All delegates and visitors coming to attend the All-India States' People's Conference meeting on the 25th and 26th May in the Royal Opera House, Bombay are hereby requested to collect and bring with them the following information relating to their respective states.

(1) Administration Reports.

(2) A short summary of the form of Administration prevailing in their respective states and a general account of its evils.

(3) Proved and provable specific instances of oppression and misrule.

(4) A short account of the educational facilities, medical relief, sanitation, system of municipal administration if any, method of law-making, administration of justice, system of land tenure and assessment of revenue, incidence of taxation general condition of the agriculturists and the labouring classes, qualification of the principal officials and such other information calculated to help the investigation into the administration of the state concerned.

It need not be pointed out that the speedy and effective solution of our problem will very largely depend upon the enlightenment of our leaders and the people in the above matters, and we cannot too earnestly appeal to all citizens of the Indian States to help us wholeheartedly in placing at the disposal of the Conference as much accurate information as possible without the least delay.

"IDIOSYNCRASIES OF INDORE CABINET"

—:o:—

THE SCANDAL OF DR. DEVA'S CASE

MALHARUTSAV CELEBRATION AT INDORE

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, C. I. May 16.

Sirdar S. B. Changan and Prof. V. V. Thakore who take a keen interest in the celebrations of the anniversaries of historical persons have arranged a commemoration gathering in honour of Subhedar Malharrao Holkar, the founder of the house of Holkar at Indore on the 19th instant in the Town Hall.

The Chief Justice R. B. Jagut Narayen and the judges of the Indore High Court have passed orders setting aside the enrolment of Mr. H. P. Bhargav which they had erroneously granted, and about which Indore Bar Association had to protest to the Divan.

DR. DEVA COMPENSATED FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Dr. S. N. Deva was prosecuted under Section 401 I.P.C. in 1923. The prosecution cost the State upwards of Rs. 25,000 and he was convicted and sentenced 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and his properties were confiscated to the State. After undergoing his term of imprisonment for 18 months the High Court of Indore acquitted him in the year 1926. The ex-Maharaja had to send for him before his abdication and expressed his regret for his unjust incarceration. The ex-Maharaja however, took no steps to punish all the officers who misdirected him. In 1927 Dr. Deva appealed to the Cabinet and subsequently to the A.G.G. Mr. Glancy, claiming Rs. 20,000 damages for malicious prosecution and pension for his 25 years' service to the Holkar State. The Cabinet recently gave its decision and ordered the payment of Rs. 12,980 and a pension of Rs. 100 per month. Indorians think that instead of the poor ryots of Holker State being mulcted to pay this compensation the advisers of the Sir Tukojirao who are now occupying high posts and pocketing big salaries should be really compelled to pay the expenses unnecessary incurred in prosecuting an innocent person!

THE WIDOW SUNDERBAI'S CASE.

In this case the Cabinet, notwithstanding the objections taken by Pandit Motilal Nehru, heard the appeal. The Cabinet held that plaintiff's suit was based on bogus transactions and false accounts and disallowed his claim, and yet most quixotically held that the respondent Sunderbai should pay all the costs! The wisdom and mentality of the Cabinet is evident which whilst sanctioning the prosecution of the plaintiff passed such inequitable orders about the costs.

The arbitrary manner in which the present Cabinet of the Minority Administration has dealt with the State mill and the Yeshvant Brush Factory has led to a good deal of agitation among the mereantile classes of Indore. The merchants have issued a leaflet. The title of this leaflet is: "Idiosyncrasies of the Indore Cabinet", on the subject in which they are clamouring for a commission of enquiry. The Viceroy has been appealed to and I hear the memorialists have been informed that their cases are sent to the Political and Foreign Department of Government of India.

"SERVANTS OF HINDU SOCIETY"

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DR. MOONJE'S NEW SCHEME

MADRAS, May 18.

Dr. Moonje, addressing the Marwari community last night, explained his scheme of an All-India Organisation called the "Servants of Hindu Society", whose members will be paid life-workers in the cause of the Hindu Mahasabha. He said that they would be paid up to a maximum of Rs. 130 per month, and that their lives would be insured for Rs. 3,000.

A committee was constituted to collect subscripions for the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial. A sum of about Rs. 500 was subscribed on the spot.—Free Press.

To-Day (Monday Bakri-Id) To-morrow (Tuesday Vasi-Id) and Friday Special Matinees at 3-30 P. M.

'SHIRAZ' with SEETA DEVI Supported by HIMANSU RAI, CHARU ROY and ENAKSHI RAMA RAU

The Wonderful Indian Settings, unsurpassed by beauty and splendour. The sensitive portrayals of the all-Indian cast, which enhances the atmosphere and fascination of the subject. The moving climax with its wonderful 'shot,' of the famous Taj Mahal!

THE GLOBE SANDHURST ROAD.

"THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE."

—:o:—

Plea For Thinking on Socialist Lines

DEWAN CHAMANLAL ON YOUNG INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS

KARACHI, May 18

In the course of his presidential address at the Sind Provincial Conference, Dewan Chamanlal said:—"Let me now cite an example from current politics in justification of the fundamental truth of the position that has been outlined by me. Take the Sukkur Barrage scheme and the Sind peasant. Most of us are indebted to my friends Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram and Govindanand for the keen insight with which they have brought this subject prominently to the notice of the public. What is the position? Out of a population of 35,00,000 in Sind 28,00,000 or 80 per cent. live on agriculture. The cultivable land is about 45,00,000 acres owned by 2,00,000 landlords. 66 per cent. of these own between 5 and 15 acres. As Mr. Mulraj says, this is hardly enough to keep body and soul together. To put it in another way, a little over 2,000 of the landholders hold nearly onethird of the total land, whereas two million agriculturists are helpless serfs "houseless, half naked, ill fed and illiterate". Now 3 million acres of new land is going to be made available as a result of the construction of the Sukkur barrage. Is this land to be handed over to landlords who already possess a surfeit of it? Men in Sind have been known to own as much as a hundred thousand acres of land. Why should not this land, which is the property of the Nation, be kept by the nation for the benefit of the Nation? Are there not enough hungry people to feed in Sind for whose benefit this land could be worked as nationalised property?

A SUGGESTION TO GOVT.

If the Bombay Government fight shy of keeping this land as a trust for the people I make a suggestion to them. I am prepared to form a co-operative society of Sind agriculturists, and under the aegis of this society, keeping the property in trust for the Nation, divide it into 25 acre plots for each family, and pay for it out of the savings of individual members spread over a number of years. This suggestion has already been made. If Sind is to save itself from increasing destitution, this is the only way, namely putting into actual practice the doctrine of Socialist co-operation.

CANADA'S EXAMPLE.

I am mindful of the example from Canada in making this suggestion. In that great wheat producing country the majority of wheat producers have formed a co-operative selling and marketing organisation for their wheat, with the result that they have eliminated the middleman and ensured the fullest and best price for the producer. We want a wheat pool in India, and we might just as well make a beginning with a land pool in Sind.

LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

Your slogan should be: "No more sales of land by auction. The land for the people." Meantime let us form a co-operative land pool and open immediate negotiations with the Government. It is from such small beginnings that we shall march to the achievement of the greater ideal. There is no short cut to that ideal. Progress is slow and difficult. Sudden victories that find us unprepared are worse than defeats. Therefore, my friends, I appeal to you, let us get to business, do a little scientific thinking on socialist lines, collect data, start discussion, carry on propaganda and educate our people to think socialistically, lest, when the day of Indian Swaraj dawns, it should find us unprepared to shoulder the responsibilities of achieving co-operatively for the people prosperity and free and civilised existence.

PRESENT INJURIOUS SYSTEM.

Does it need my voice to assert that the present system is wrong and injurious? It is only the short-sighted Britisher and the self-seeking Indian who thaik that it is not. The bitterness that has been created between nation and nation, the threat of a great struggle in case the Indian demand is not conceded within a given time, the great wave of economic unrest sweeping over this Continent, these things no man who has the interest of his people at heart or who has temporary responsibility to share as a ruler can contemplate with satisfaction.

BETTERING PEASANTS' PROSPECTS.

I feel convinced that the younger generation wants to settle down to business, the business of feeding educating, cleaning and civilising this great land of ours. We want to do better than Canada in wheat, America in steel, China in cotton and this on a national scale, for national benefit. We want to revive the artistic and literary glory of our country. We want to bring the world to the door of the peasant's hut. We want him to feel, to know, to realise that he is living in the 20th century, the century of great artists poets, musicians, scientists, writers, and thinkers. To-day, what does civilisation mean to him? It means perhaps a more scientific way of grinding him in the dust As far as he is concerned he is completely denied all the joy of modern existence and all the benefits of scientific research and modern invention. None of us can contemplate this state of affairs with equanimity.

THE TWO SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

Let me say to Great Britains it is easy to govern for a time by arbitrary rule. It is easy to fill jails with your opponents; it is easy to create a destructive mentality which seeks to destroy the futility of arbitrary power with the futility of despair. None of these things is desirable. The self-interest of India and the self-interest of Great Britain demand an immediate truce and a lasting peace. A nationally powerful and an economically prosperous India will mean happiness not only for millions of my countrymen but happiness also for millions of those who inhabit the British Empire outside India.

A SELF-EVIDENT ECONOMIC PROPOSITION.

That, to my mind, is a self-evident economic proposition. Instead of bitterness let us have friendship; instead of unrest, let us have peace; instead of an India dangerous to the health and well-being of the world, let us have an India that will be the bulwark of modern civilisation. We are eager to get on with this work of reconstruction. What will the statesmen of Great Britain say? The India of to-day and of to-morrow will pause for a reply. Meanwhile my friends, let us close our ranks. Let us place in the forefront of our programme the economic emancipation. Let us marshall our forces against the generals of the death-mask, poverty, hunger and disease, and when the day's work is done may we of the younger generation have the consolation of feeling that our labour has not been in vain".—A. P.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

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PRESIDENT TAKEN IN PROCESSION

KARACHI, May 18.

Dewan Chamanlal, M.L.A., the President-elect of the Sind Provincial Conference who was dressed in Western style arrived here this morning and was taken in a procession through the city to Kalikdina Hall where the conference will open at four this afternoon. There, he performed the ceremony of unfurling the national flag in the presence of a large crowd amidst cries of Bande Mataram and Bharat Mata Ki Jai. In a short speech he pointed out the importance of the national flag, emphasised that each one of the audience was a "gatekeeper in India" and impressed on them the necessity of guarding their flag.—A. P.

RIVAL CONGRESSMEN'S CANDIDATURE

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PT. MOTILAL SETTLES DISPUTE

CALCUTTA, May 18.

On the intervention of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the dispute between the two rival Congressmen namely, Mr. J. C. Gupta and Mr. A. C. Mukerjee for a seat in the Bengal Council from the South Calcutta Central non-Mahomedan constituency has been settled at last. Mr. Gupta is the nominee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee while Mr. Mukerjee was recommended by the Central Calcutta Congress Committee at the Pandit's suggestion. The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee reconsidered its decision and nominated both asking them to decide who should contest the seat. Mr. Mukerjee withdrew his candidature in favour of Mr. Gupta and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee adopted a resolution conveying its thanks to the retiring candidate. The position now is that as the withdrawal has not taken place within 24 hours of the scrutiny votes may be recorded but in view of Mr. Mukerjee's decision, Mr. Gupta will have a walkover. The only Calcutta constituency in which there will be contest is the South Mahomedan.—A. P.

MRS. BESANT AT BUDAPEST

—:o:—

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT HOME RULE FOR INDIA

LONDON, May 19.

Vienna.—Mrs. Annie Besant who is now at Budapest attending the European Theosophical Congress interviewed at the Neut Free Presse said: "The British Government does no tlove me because I am an uncomfortable person but as regards Home Rule for India I know we shall win it. Whether a great catastrophe can be avoided depends on England's attitude."

Mr. Besant added that she was going to lecture at Vienna and Manchester, meet Krishnamurti in Holland and then go to the World Theosophy Congress at Chicago.—Reuter.

STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

SIMLA, May 18.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the week ending 4th May, 1929, amount to 201 lakhs of rupees, three lakhs of rupees less than the figure for the last week,, and seventeen lakhs of rupees less than the figure for the corresponding week of the previous year. The total approximate gross earnings up to the 4th May, 1929, amount to 1,005 crores, or 61 lakhs less the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year.—Free Press.

HARASSMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN SIND

—:o:—

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram writes:—

Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, member of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, had recently visited Nagar-Parkar and other towns in the Thar-Parkar District of Sind, with a view to know on the spot the condition of the "depressed" classes living in these parts of the Bombay Presidency.

An interesting account of the various petty official tyrannies exercised over the Meghwas, Bhils and Kolis living there had been published in some of the Sind and Bombay papers. These tyrannies take the form, among others, of what is called "Rasai" or "rasat" and of forced labour. Mr. Amritlal Thakkar was accompanied by Mr. Dhalumal, the Congress worker of Sind, who remained behind to work for the uplift of the "depressed" classes after Mr. Amritlal Thakkar had left that tract, at the end of his temporary visit.

It seems that the local officials have not appreciated the efforts of Mr. Thakkar and Mr. Dhalumal to improve the condition of the Meghwas, Kolis and Bhils. From a telegram which I have received from Mr. Dhalumal, it appears that the Mukhtiarkar (Mamlatdar) of Nagar-Parkar was to encamp at a village called Dreh. A Megh family was asked to hand over their place of residence for the use of some of the attendants of the Mamlatdar. Another Meghwa was asked to do forced labour. Both, however, refused to submit to these tyrannies. The leader of the Meghwas was severely assaulted, receiving over 20 lathi strokes, and later on tied to a tree with ropes.

When news of this high-handed conduct was wired to the Press at Karachi and Hyderabad, it is alleged that the officials started preparations to prosecute some of the Meghwas for refusal to work though offered payment and, for obstructing public officials in the discharge of their duties. No doctor being nearby in that desert tract, a medical certificate regarding the injuries has not yet been obtained. It is apprehended that unless higher authorities immediately intervene to put a stop to these petty tyrannies, the situation in Nagar Parkar will create unnecessary tension.

KANARESE-MARATHI CONTROVERSY

—:o:—

THE REAL ISSUE

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 17.

Different accounts have appeared as regards the Kanarese-Marathi controversy especially in view of the recent conferences that took place in Belgaum from the 11th to the 16th of May. The fact is that but for the untoward incident that happened in the Karnataka Unification Conference on the 12th of May, the following resolutions would have passed in the said Conference as they had already passed in the Subjects Committee Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Belvi, Lele and Jog had undertaken to do their best to see that the Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan to be held at Belgaum would also accept the same. Even now in spite of all that has happened if these resolutions are passed by the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan, it is almost certain that all dissatisfaction would disappear even from among the extreme section of the Kanarese and Marathi people.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This Conference is of opinion that the Belgaum District is predominantly a Kanarese District and is an integral part of Karnatak and appeals to Kanarese and Marathi people not to do anything directly or indirectly to disturb the friendly relations between Karnataka and Maharashtra.

(2) In so far as the Belgaum District is an integral part of the Karnataka Province, this Conference is of opinion that all public activities in the district should be carried on in Kanarese unless when impossible.

(3) This Conference recommends to the Marathi-speaking people in the Belgaum District to learn Kanarese with a view to their ultimate assimilation in the Karnataka.

SIMON COMMISSION ECHO

—:o:—

"DELIBERATE VIOLATION OF POLICE LAW"

JOURNALIST'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES

LAHORE, May 18.

At to-day's hearing of the suit in which Pandit Pearey Mohan, Assistant Editor of the "Tribune" claims Rs. 2·000 as damages for his alleged illegal arrest, detention and search on the occasion of the arrival of the Simon Commision in Lahore from (1) the Secretary of State for India, (2) Mr. Scott, Senior Superintendent of Police and (3) Mr. Kartar Singh probationary Assistant Sub-Inspector of police. Counsel for the plaintiff took preliminary objection to the Government Advocate's authority to represent defendants Nos. 2 and 3.

The Government Advocate argued that Government had undertaken defence of those defendants who were responsibile officers and he had been instructed to appear on their behalf.

After hearing the arguments of Dr. Mahomed Alam for the plaintiff and Mr. Carden Noad Government advocate for the defendants, the court reserved orders on the point for Wednesday.

REPLY TO DEFENDANTS.

The plaintiff also filed a reply to the written statements of the defendants in the course of which the plaintiff stated:

"It is denied that the arrest, detention etc., of the plaintiff constituted an Act of State. There can be no Act of State in direct violation of the Municipal Law. Defendant one is liable for illegal acts. The acts in question committed by defendants two and three were done within the scope of their employment and were subsequently ratified by defendant one and so the latter has assumed liability for the said illegal acts. The Secretary of State for India is also responsible for the tortuous acts of his agents and servants committed within the scope of their employment." The plaintiff further claimed "the defendants being under law responsible for the protection of persons' liberty and reputation of British Indian subjects are liable for exemplary damage for malicious deliberate and flagrant violation of law."—A. P.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF "COOLIE" WOMAN

LABOUR TROUBLE IN SYLHET

—:o:—

SYLHET, May 18.

Report has been received of labour trouble at Burrighat, in a European managed Tea Estate, following the alleged shooting of a "coolie" woman. The Sub-Divisional Officer and the Superintendent of Police from Karimganj sub-dipision hastened to the spot with a police force.—Free Press.

ANOTHER MILL REGISTERS LOSS

—:o:—

The 21st ordinary general meeting of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Outram Road, on Friday afternoon, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding. The meeting adopted the directors' report and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1928. During the year under report, the Company's working resulted in a loss of Rs. 94,587. The works were closed for nearly six months on account of the general strike of workmen, which, as the Chairman said, disorganised the working of the Company.

The meeting terminated after formal business on the agenda was transacted.

(Continued From Column 7.)

proof that if such an institution were founded, the only certain guarantee for the working class would be to have it brought within the framework of the League of Nations.—(I. F. T. U. Economic Supplement).

LATEST STEP IN CAPITALIST CONCENTRATION

—:o:—

Proposal to Create an "Economic League of Nations"

The comments on the suggestion made by the reparation experts at Paris for the founding of an international bank are so numerous and so varied that it is difficult to get a clear idea of the prospects and scope of this suggestion. In certain circles it is alleged that no new institution is needed to regulate the reparations question, as Parker Gilbert and his Transfer Commission do the work required satisfactorily, but in general there is unanimity of opinion that an international bank could do much to promote a more efficient handling of the question of adjusting the war debts. On the other hand, there is great variety of opinion as to the other tasks which would devolve upon such a bank. International banking circles, of course, prefer to ignore the fact that an international bank could and should effect better co-ordination between the banks of issue, a more systematic treatment of the currency question, and, in general, sounder and more easily traceable relations in the international banking world; (it is natural, perhaps, that they should take this view, for they themselves reap a rich harvest in speculation from this very insecurity and lack of adjustment). They say in effect that in this best of all possible worlds the organisation of the international world of finance is the best that can possibly be imagined, and there is therefore no reason to change anything! Apart from this, there are others who have genuine fears that if such a bank were formed, it might become a dangerous tool in the hands of the dark and fateful few who rule the world of finance. Lastly, others argue, and with some show of reason, that a world institution is too big a step to be taken under present conditions. Instead of creating at once a world bank which would be difficult to administer and supervise, it would be better to aim first at a "European Bank", which could effectively promote the unification of the European economic system.

SOURCE OF PROPOSAL.

The first thing to be done is undoubtedly to ascertain the "sources" of the present proposal. This does not, of course, mean a hasty pronouncement against the "principle" of an international bank. In point of fact, the international Labour Movement has for years been urging the desirability of examining the matter and promoting the demand.

At the first glance, it looks as if Germany had been the chief original promoter of the idea. But then comes a rumour that the Americans had the plan in their pockets when they arrived in Paris! In any case, the United States is playing a very important part in the question, so that there is the more reason for us to give careful heed to what is being said about it on the other side of the Atlantic. The "Philadelphia Tageblatt", a labour paper, has a leading article on the subject, in which the following views are set forth:

THE LABOUR VIEW.

"It will not be waste of time to cast a glance backward: we shall then see that the idea is not a new one. It is about a year since discussions took place in New York between the directors of the British, German and French national banks and the leaders of the American Federal Reserve Banks, which are under state control. These discussions were veiled in secrecy: no details were allowed to reach even the sharp ears of American journalists. Soon afterwards however the New York "Wall Street Journal" let the cat out of the bag. This paper which is, of course, the organ of American big finance, remarked in a leading article that these conversations were of the utmost importance. It added that something in the nature of an economic League of Nations was being prepared, and that it was only natural that the financial leaders of the most important economic countries should consider the possibility of a further step forward in co-operation.

The financial rulers of the world would now appear to have decided that the time has come to give concrete form to what was then discussed. The Paris proposal of a "World bank" is no doubt the outcome of these discussions; and it is no mere chance that Dr. Schacht, the director of the German National Bank, should be the intellectual father of the proposal. As is announced in official telegram, voices have been raised in protest, Germans, French and "neutrals" have all called attention to the gigantic power which would inevitably be concentrated in the hands of a financial trust of the kind, and to the peril in which it might involve the economic systems of individual countries. These warnings will of course, be as unavailing to check the present tendency to concentrate financial capital as were the machine-smashing outrages of an earlier age to check the introduction of machinery. If this Economic League of Nations", to use the name given to it earlier by the 'Wall Street Journal", were to be actually established, it would not be limited to the concentration of international finance, but would also mean further progress in international industrial concentration, with all its accompanying manifestations. The critics of the plan have fully realised this: they have pointed out that, although the chief task of the World Bank would be to regulate German reparations, its influence would also extend to countries not directly concerned in the reparation question. True enough therefore, although we look at the matter from a different aspect, is the opinion expressed a year ago by the "Wall Street Journal"—that we can scarcely see any limit to the economic power which would be created by the Co-operation of the most important banks of the leading economic powers of the world.

The "Philadelphia Tageblatt" adds that it is hardly possible to imagine the consequences which may follow upon this latest step in capitalist development. The international trusts which we now possess would be extended to other industries, besides those which they now cover. Production, sales, prices, the labour markets—everything would be controlled from one centre, and one only. The working class of Europe, America and the whole world would be more than ever subjected to capitalist exploitation. And, since the United States would on account of her greater strength take the leading place in this "League of Nations", an inevitable result would be the further flooding of Europe with American capital. The object of this new movement towards the concentration of financial capital is to make Europe an economic province of Wall Street."

It is very significant that the "Wall Street Journal" should have christened the scheme "an economic League of Nations" even before the plan for the institution was made generally known. Obviously it is another of the many American attempts to oust the institutions in Geneva. Side by side with the strivings for practical disarmament in Geneva, we have the Kellogg Pact, which has a fine ring about it, and pledges only the future—i.e. a time when, like other agreements, the Kellogg Pact shall have become "a scrap of paper". The economic activities and endeavours of the League of Nations are now to be supplanted by an international bank, cut after the American pattern; an institution which would undoubtedly become all that our Philadelphia comrades forecast. This very attempt is yet another

(Continued in Column 5.)

Announcement

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THE FAILURE OF BUTLER COMMITTEE

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(Continued from page 6).

such eminent statesmen as Lord Cranbrook, Lord Lytton and Lord Northbrook. We are extremely glad that the Committee have upheld this contention of the Indian States' people. The Committee reaffirm that the Paramount Power would not allow the subjects of a State to revolt: the Paramount Power has undertaken the duty of protection of the Indian Princes against rebellion or insurrection on the strength of treaties. The Committee, however, pointedly remark: "This duty imposes upon the Paramount Power correlative obligations in cases where its intervention has been asked for or has become necessary. The guarantee to protect a Prince against insurrection carries with it an obligation to inquire into the causes of the insurrection and to demand that the Princes shall remedy legitimate grievances and an obligation to prescribe the methods necessary to this result." The Committee further add that the promise of the King-Emperor to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes carries with it a duty to protect a Prince against attempts to eliminate him and to substitute another form of government. If these attempts were due to misgovernment on the part of the Prince protection would only be given on the conditions set out above.

DEFECTIVE INQUIRY.

In view of this pronouncement was it not necessary for the Committee to inquire how the Princes were carrying on the administration with a view to avoid gross misrule? The Committee have stated that in the last ten years the Paramount Power has interfered actively in the administration of individual States in only eighteen cases. In nine of these interference was due to maladministration, in four to gross extravagance or grave and financial embarrassment; the remaining five cases were due to miscellaneous causes. We wish the Committee had given the names of these States or described in detail the circumstances under which intervention took place in regard to them. We know as a matter of fact that the Parliament Power does not interfere unles misrule goads the people to desperation or reaches the maximum standard of unbearableness. This intensity of misrule is described in the language of the political department as "gross, long and flagrant misrule." Unless misrule reaches this highest degree intervention is not resorted to. There is, however, one significant exception which deserves notice. Intervention invariably takes place whenever the ruler offends the dignity of the Paramount Power, disobeys its behest, dishonours its officials or comes in the way of Imperial interest. Unless the Prince is guilty of political misconduct. however intolerable the misrule may be or however scandulous it may be the Paramount Power is reluctant to interfere.

SELF-INTEREST.

The Committee state that they have not examined the representative of the Paramount Power. We do not see the propriety of this omission. On the contrary if the head of the political department had been examined abundant evidence would have come before the Committee to prove the deplorable condition of the people in Indian States and the varieties and various stages of misrule prevailing in them. We are pained to find the self-complacent observation of the Committee that there have been only eighteen instances of intervention during a decade and they say "no bad record this cosidering the number of States and the length of time concerned." If, however, the inquiry had been open, if the representatives of the Paramount Power and of the Indian Princes had been cross-examined and if the representatives of the people had been permitted to take part in this inquiry, the evidence elicited would have put to shame any Paramount Power for its wilful neglect of duty in this respect. It would have proved to the hilt that the Paramount Power does not interfere in time, that it connives at the oppression of the helpless subjects until the situation becomes quite acute and that it is self-interest of the Paramount Power rather than the interest of the people which actuates the Paramount Power actively to interfere to remove misrule. The Committee thus failed to explore all the avenues of collecting data in this respect. The Committee state that they are in no sense a judicial tribunal with any judicial functions. We doubt the propriety of this statement. Whatever that may be, they were appointed to inquire and report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States. They were bound to avail themselves of all these sources of information. They were paid for this business and they were to make recommendations after they were in possession of all the facts. The Committee were certainly not appointed to register the decrees of the political department and to give expression to the preconceived views of the bureaucracy. By their defective procedure and omission to take all the necessary evidence the Committee have done a serious harm to the people of the Indian States and made their own labours thoroughly unfruitful.

The Committee pointedly state: "We have heard comments from some of the Princes themselves that in certain of these cases intervention should have taken place earlier than was actually the case". We ask the Committee whether this is not a serious reflection on the Paramount Power. Does it not strengthen the view that the Paramount Power has committed a gross dereliction of duty in this respect?

NO REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

Having recognised the duty of the Paramount Power was it not obligatory on this Committee to suggest remedies to avoid misrule? We are, however, surprised that the Committee observe: "This is a difficult matter for which rules of procedure cannot provide". We respectfully ask them why? Could they not have recommended the relaxation of the present policy of non-intervention? It was quite possible without exposing themselves to any blame if the Committee had laid down that intervention should take place in time with a view to prevent bad government developing into misrule. There was another and a most effective way of suggesting that intervention should not take place in States where the rulers had introduced responsible government and that it should take place invariably in all other States. Such a recommendation would have been statesmanlike, would have encouraged the growth of constitutional government in the States and would have left no room for the Princes to complain. It would have justified the utility of the political department. It would have provided adequate work for the political officers. Instead of holding sinecure posts and listlessly looking on the deterioration of every State, they would have been required to exercise vigilance over the administrations in the States.

(To Be Continued).

LEAVE OF GOVT. SERVANTS

—:o:—

NEW AMENDMENTS TO STANDING RULES

SIMLA, May 18.

The Gazette of India publishes certain amendments to the Fundamental Rules regarding laeve of Government Servants. The following rules are to be substituted in the place of old ones, namely leave at the credit of a Government servant in his leave account shall lapse on the date on which he must compulsorily retire, provided that if in sufficient time before that date he has formally applied for leave and been refused it or ascertained in writing from the sanctioning authority that the leave if applied for would not be granted, in either case the ground of refusal being the requirements of public service. Then the Government servant may be granted after the date of retirement the amount of leave so refused, subject to the maximum of six months.

A Government servant retained in service after the date of compulsory retirement can earn leave on average pay at the rate of one-eleventh of the duty performed after that date and shall be allowed to add thereto any amount of leave which could have been granted to him had he retired on that date. The total period which he may take on each occasion shall not exceed six months if the Government servant has during the period of extension formally applied for leave due and been refused it or ascertained in writing from the sanctioning authoirty that the leave if applied for would not be granted, in either case the ground for refusal being the requirements of the public service. Then the said Government servant may be granted when his duties finally cease and preparatory to retirement the amount of leave so refused up to a maximum of six months.—Free Press.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

—:o:—

AJIT SINGH IN BRAZIL

Sardar Ajit Singh who had gone to Persia and Turkey along with Sufi Amba Prasad, is now residing in Brazil. In the course of a letter to his friend he relates some of his personal anecdotes. From the letter it appears that his eyes have grown very weak. He has expressed his condolence at the death of his friend Lala Lajpat Rai and then adds:—"I cannot hope to see my Motherland again. It appears that I shall have to leave this body with this desire unfulfilled."—(Riyasat").

It is stated that general elections will take place in the month of November. One seat in the Legislative Assembly which has been allotted to Delhi, will be contested by three candidates whose names are:—(1) Prof. Indra; (2) Mr. Asaf Ali and (3) Lala Sat Narayan.—("Tej").

Although the Solar Eclipse was not visible in Delhi, yet some 30,000 persons assembled on the Jamna ghats to have their baths. It is said that one person died while bathing.—("Tej").

AMANULLAH'S SUCCESS.

In the course of a Persian letter from Kandahar addressed to "Inqilab," Lahore, the writer observes:—The Royal forces have now passed Ghazni and are encircling Kabul itself. God willing, the success is near at hand. Motors are daily coming and going and the post is regularly received. The telephonic connections are also regularly working. Under these circumstances it is surprising to see that English newspapers are still writing that Ghazni has not fallen yet. They have become indifferent to their responsibilities as journalists. It is true that some mischief-mongers had created some trouble between Ghazni and Mukur. But the rebellion has now been completely subdued. Two aeroplanes have recently come to our side from Kabul with four Afghan airmen. They are now serving their Royal master. May our King live long!

The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi paid a visit to the Arya Yatim Khana (Arya Orphanage) at the Patandi House on the 15th of this month. After the inspection he wrote his remarks in the Visitors' Book expressing his satisfaction at the progress of the Orphanage.—("Tej").

A new high school for the Musalmans has been recently opened in the Masjid-e-Fatehpuri. Maulavi Hafiz Muhammad Siddiq Multani deserves our congratulations for the noble efforts he made in hurrying up the matter. The school will derive its income from the Waqf Fund at the disposal of the Mosque.—("Darwesh").

The question of the Vice-Chancellorship of the M. A. O. College was pending for a long time. We are glad that it has now been finally settled to the satisfaction of the Musalmans. We are happy at the selection because we have full hopes that Saiyed Ross Masud will be able to bridge over the gulf that is at present separating the co-operators and non-co-operators from each other.—("Maarif").

The Turkish Government has given to a Belgian firm the contract for building a port at Samson within a period of three years.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat")

TEACHING OF MAGDHI IN GUJARAT COLLEGE

—:o:—

JAIN SOCIETY'S REQUEST TO EDUCATION MINISTER

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 18.

A strong representation has been made by the Young Men's Jain Society to the Minister of Education requesting him to continue Magdhi as an optional subject in the Gujarat College by cancelling the order of Prof. Abhyanker's transfer to Karnatak College or if that be not possible in the interest of education, by substituting in his place one with the knowledge of Magdhi for the benefit of students interested in Jainism in the Gujarat centre of Jain literature and philosophy.

SIR J. C. BOSE

—:o:—

TRIP TO EUROPE

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Sir J. C. Bose leaves for Bombay on the 21st instant 'en route' to Amsterdam, where he is to deliver a course of research lectures. He will be accompanied by Lady Bose as well as Dr. J. P. Sarkar who is to be in charge of the delicate instruments.

Dr. Bose will stay in Amsterdam for about a week, and then visit London. Then he proceeds to Geneva where he has a standing invitation from the League of Nations.—Free Press.

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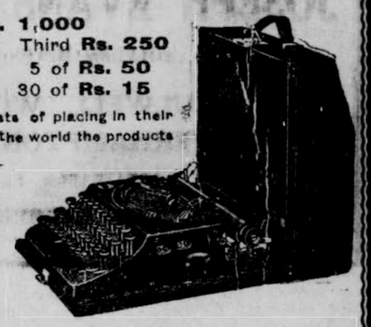

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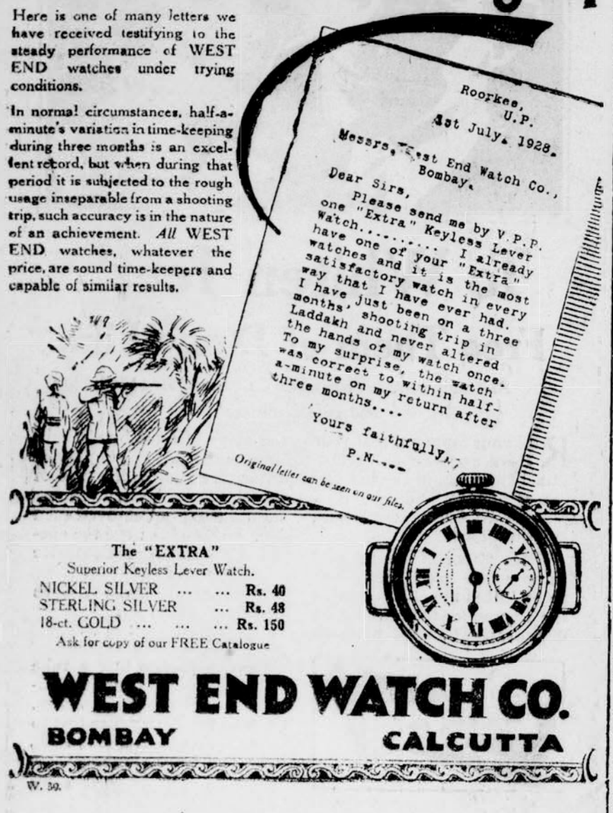
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RUINOUS EFFECTS ON INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

—:o:—

Plea for Abolition of 18d. Ratio

(By VITALDAS K. BHUTA.)

While affecting a very high regard for the Indian textile industry, the "Times of India" (last Saturday) keeps "mum" on the very sad effects of the 18d. ratio, on our premier Indian industry. It tries to reply to Mr. Walchand Hirachand's address to the Maharashtra Chamber; but it wanders from the main issue of the higher exchange ratio, a very serious factor in the depression of the Bombay textile industry.

Let us see, what it has to say:—

(1) "Fawcett Committee was of opinion that the weight of the arguments laid before it was in favour of a cut of 7 1/2 per cent in weaver's wages, although they considered the Millowners' Association should not press the proposal owing to the necessity for full co-operation with the millhands in working the standardisation scheme."

(2) "There will be more general support in Bombay, for Mr. Walchand Hirachand's contention that further protection should be granted to the mill industry."

(3) "When the report of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board was published, we supported the Chairman's proposal for an additional four per cent differential aduty against Japan..."

To begih with the last statement first, the "Times of India" is always crying for Imperial Protection, which is a certain way of giving away India, to the tender mercies of the British Imperialist manufacturers.

Not only that, but it quietly puts in a plea for "wage cut" and "Standardization," the very causes of the strikes—in the name of the Fawcett Committee.

As the president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in its last meeting reminded his audience, in the words of the Millowners' representative in the Legislative Assembly:—

"The Indian Textile Industry was bled white, (for 30 years), in the interests of Lancashire, by the 3 1/2 p. c. excise duty on our national industry."

IGNOMINIOUS RETREAT.

The "Times," the official organ in Bombay of that very Government, professes its lip sympathy with Mr. Walchand Hirachand, in its statement No. (2), but quietly withdraws from the position, by arguing a higher import duty on Japan along? This is an ignominious retreat from the position assumed, in its statement No. (2).

Had it been an honest champion for protection, why did it try to wriggle out of the position, by putting Bombay mill industry against the Indian mill industry?

It even went to the length of saying:—

"The competition with the Bombay mills comes not so much from abroad, as from the mills upcountry. *No matter how high a duty was imposed on Foreign cloth, that competition would will remain.*"

What a stupid argumest, for denying protection to the industry, when we look to the rising tide of imports of foreign piecegoods into India?

Has it ever talked about competition, between Manchester and any other city of Lancashire? Then why does the "Times" prattle about competition between Bombay and Ahmedabad mills?

If the statement No. (2) of the "Times" be an honest advocacy of protection to the Indian textile industry, why does it talk of its futility?

An honest champion would advocate protection to the home industry, against all foreign inroads. But, the queer mentality of the "Times" talks about some protection against Japan, which sends only 14 per cent of imported cloth, leaving the 84 p. c. Imports from Britain untouched! What sort of a protection is that? Leaving Indian consumers to the tender mercy of Lancashire, which would hit our mill industry with redoubled vigour?

The general import tariff is 15 p.c. in India favoritism, why should cloth enjoy 11 p. c. favouritism?

THE IMPORTS OF FOREIGN PIECEGOODS.

The extent of foreign piecegoods rushing into India, since the exchange was raised to 18d. a rupee, may be seen at a glance from the following figures of imports of cloth into India:—

	(In Million Yards.)
†1925-26	... 1,589
†1926-27	... 1,766
1927-28	... 1,935
1928-29	... 1,931

†"Review of the Trade of India" 1927-28:.

"A Textile Correspondent" of the "Times" tries to refute the increase in imports of foreign cotton goods, by putting in the figures of 1913-14. This is not honest: because, we must look into the figures of imports, after the higher ratio came into operation.

"THE TIMES" SEEING 'RED'?

The "Times of India" endorses the following from the committee of the British Trade Union Congress:—

"The main cause of the outburst was a lightning strike by members of the Girni Kamar Union, so that tens of thousands were brought out to force the re-instatement of a few in circumstances, which a little judgment could have avoided."

It is likely that Anglo-Indian correspondents of British papers may have misled the public there, and the committee of Trade Union Congress. Lord Morley condemned such journalistic propaganda of painting India "red."

Dismissal of 6,000 workers is no joke. It is a very grave issue indeed.

But, we should not miss the central thread, the "crime" of the Government in forcing the higher ratio, to the detriment of our home industries, which aro in the grip of the strikes, since the higher ratio came into force.

NAWANAGAR MONOPOLIES

—:o:—

JAM SAHEB'S EXPLANATION

Under the auspices of the Jamnagar Praja Mandal, a public meeting of the citizens of Jamnagar was held in the Hirabag Hall on Thursday night to consider the situation created by H. H. the Jam Saheb's recent measure of monopolies and the arrest of Mr. Lavanprasad, a public worker of Jamnagar. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

The proceedings of the meeting commenced with a brief statement of the object of the meeting by Mr. Magapal Sheth.

The President, then, put forward his suggestion to postpone the meeting till Friday night in view of certain negotiations that were going on between him and some of the prominent citizens of the State residing in Bombay. He referred to the telegram received by the Jamnagar Praja Mandal from the Political Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Jamnagar in reply to its telegram requesting His Highness to favour the Praja Mandal with an interview in Bombay. The telegram stated, said the speaker, that His Highness was at all times prepared to meet the subjects and friends in Bombay in a social way even though pressed with engagements. It further stated that it was a practice with His Highness to discuss political matters relating to his State in the State itself and not in outside places, to which practice His Highness would adhere.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said that the gentlemen referred to were insisting upon him to wait till the Jam Saheb's arrival in Bombay on Friday.

NOTHING MORE THAN JUSTICE.

In view of this Mr. Mehta advised the audience to allow him to take the chance of interviewing His Highness. He would on their behalf, beg of His Highness to grant nothing more than mere justice, and if the Jam Saheb would not condescend to this meagre request of his people, then shall his subjects in Bombay have the time enough to pass stronger resolutions than those they had in mind to pass on that night.

The application of protest against the monopolies submitted to the Jam Saheb by Mr. Lavanprasad was then read in 'ex tenso' before the meeting.

The meeting was then adjourned as suggested by the President.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING.

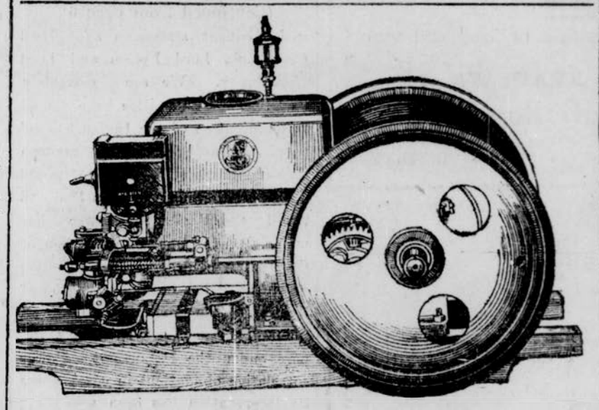
The adjourned meeting was held in the Hira Bag Hall on Friday night under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

The President said that the Jam Saheb had very kindly granted him the interview as requested by the Jamnagar Praja Mandal. He had laid before His Highness the whole case of the people of Jamnagar. His Highness believed, said Mr. Mehta, that the system of monopolies was not a new system. Discussing the principle of monopolies, His Highness said that the fact was that the monopolies were never granted. The so-called monopolies were nothing but the taxes imposed upon the various articles.

With regard to the illegal attachments His Highness was of opinion that no such attachments were made in his State. His Highness would welcome any move by the Jamnagar Praja Mandal to inquire into the affair through a Committee of the representatives of the people.

His Highness had heard with patience his (Mr. Mehta's) plea on behalf of Mr. Lavanprasad, and the speaker hoped that the Jam Saheb would soon order his release.

The meeting dispersed after passing the resolutions protesting against the arrest of Mr. Lavanprasad and the measures of monopolies The Committee to inquire into the affairs of the attachments was also formed.



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What the People Say

B, P. C. C. AND "SAK"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held yesterday authorised me to reply to the various criticisms levelled by you against the Committee for having refused to contribute any amount to Mr. Saklatvala towards his election expenses. Hence this letter.

The next day after the resolution was rejected the "Bombay Chronicle" came out with big headlines charging the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with a "Betrayal of Sak" and "Stultifying Itself". On a subsequent day in an editorial under the caption "A Blunder", you advised the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to rectify the blunder if it cared for its "fair name" and characterised the opposition to Mr. Saklatvala's Communist principles as "Miserable tactics playing into the hands of Imperial propagandists like Winterton, Birkenhead and other Imperialists." The same article further suggested that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had disowned Saklatvala and it was extremely unpatriotic I fail to understand how the refusal of money to a man, who himself had never asked for it, is a betrayal of that man or how the Committee stultified itself by such honest expression of opinion which however happened to be unpalatable to the pet opinion of the Editor of the "Chronicle". Would you only give credit to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, if it did things in consonance with your opinions or to your liking or if it helped directly or indirectly to swell the circulation of the "Chronicle"? I may ask another question Is there to be no freedom of thought, action or decision, etc., to the Congress and its members? Do you who in and out of season wax eloquent about free speech and the freedom of the Press, demand that our consciences should be in your keeping and that we of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should take our orders from you? And, Sir, why should the Congress Funds be given to Mr. Saklatvala? Has the Congress decided to run candidates for the British Parliament? Is Mr. Saklatvala standing as an Indian Nationalist? Is he in agreement with the most important planks in the Congress programme? Did he ask for our vote of confidence in him? Did he apply for any monetary assistance? Mr. Saklatvavla openly stands as a Communist candidate and one of the principles of that Party is freedom for all nations. Incidentally he is also an Indian. But do not the other Communist members advocate freedom for all nations wheh includes India? Why not help them also? And why not the Communists in this country? I have said above that Communists advocate freedom for all nations; but their chief work lies in evolving a Communist State in all countries. And has not Saklatvala opposed the boycott of British goods and the Khaddar movements because as a Communist he would not tolerate a single British workman being starved, whereas the Congress through the boycott aims at hitting both Capital and Labour in England in order to win India's freedom? If help is to be given to Saklatvala why not to Shaukat Usmani who is pitched against Sir John Simon? Have you opened your columns or appealed for funds for Usmani? I suppose you will not. Is it not a fact that the victory of Shaukat Usmani over Sir John Simon would help India a hundred times more than that of Saklatvala? Then again there is many a good worker in this country desiring to enter the Legislatures who cannot do so for want of sufficient funds. Will you carry your convictions to the logical conclusion, help them also and then consider, whither you will lead us? Sir, I have taken much of your valuable space and do not desire to go into many more incidents.—Yours, etc.

JEHANGIR B. PATEL,
Vice-President,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Congress House,
Bombay, May 18.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It was no doubt creditable for the Bombay Police authorities that when a communal riot was threatened in the beginning of this month similar to one in February last, they took prompt measures in checking the same by rounding up men of notorious bad character or those supposed to possess rowdy element or those actually found in readiness for a fight. At least these were the types of men the Police was supposed to round up. But in times like the above there is very little time for the authorities to use their judgment and it is but likely that along with the bad characters, some innocent men happen to fall in the hands of the Police.

Taking for granted that a mistake like the above is likely to occur, there is no reason why, once this mistake is brought to the notice of responsible officers, they should get offended instead of making immediate enquiries.

As one engaged in the public affairs, it has come to my notice that when a party interested in the release of an innocent man submits a petition pointing out that it was a mistake on the part of the police and sets forth sufficient grounds to prove his statement, the responsible Police Officer is found to get offended, to throw away his petition and to threaten him with demanding a big sum as security. Apart from the fact that this conduct is unworthy of an officer, the same is more annoying especially when illiterate men are the victims.

This is, therefore, a matter for the Government to investigate, especially for the Riot Enquiry Committee and to find out how many of the rounded-up men were really bad characters and how many of them were unaware innocent passers-by and to devise means to prevent such mistakes.—Yours, etc.,

N. P. PARULEKAR.

Bombay, May 18.

BIRTH-CONTROL LEAGUE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the query of the "Hard Lines" that appeared in your to-day's issue, may I inform him through your columns that the Birth Control League is situated at "Ranchhod-Bhawan", near Opera House, Tram Terminus, and Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil is in charge of it.—Yours, etc.,

M. D.

Bombay, May 17.

PROGRESS IN PHALTAN STATE

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A city or a town's health is judged in proportion to the sanitary arrangements made available in its municipal limits. The general health of the Indian populace, residing in the urban areas, is every now and then liable to be affected by the outbreaks of the epidemics, causing the toll of human lives to such a pitch as would hardly fail to make the heart ache.

On my way to Satara from Bombay, I casually dropped at Lonand and proceeded to Phaltan. Among the numerous measures of public amenity the one that specially struck my attention there was the construction of an open drainage in the town. From technical point of view the water courses are so laid out as hardly to allow room for doubt for their perfect flushing. In cities like Poona and Ahmedabad where under-ground drainages have been constructed deposition of filth, and cesspools, due to the unevenness in their level, have marred considerably their efficiency and utility serving as hot-beds for the germination of anopheles.

Water-works and drainage go hand in hand. The introduction of the former without the accompaniment of the latter is immaterial so far as the problem of public health is concerned. In small town municipalities whose resources are not sufficient to meet with the enormous cost of constructing underground gutters the open and paved drainage system on the model of Phaltan would be highly useful and economical.

Water-works of this place, too, are equally noteworthy. It supplies fresh and sparkling drinking water in abundance to the town.

For the last two decades nearly the Phaltan State has unfortunately been witnessing years of complete drought in succession without break. Thanks to his indefatigable energy and the strenuous application of zeal with which the Chief Saheb of Phaltan had opened negotiations with the Government in connection with the Neera Canal water to be harnessed for irrigation purposes in his State, he has the satisfaction to find that his plans have now been realised. A vast tract of land now can be irrigated and valuable crops like sugar cane, cotton, etc., be grown over it.

The long spell of agricultural inaltivity with which the agriculturists have been put up on account of the scarcity of rains has created its baneful influence on them inasmuch as they have developed lethargic habits. These must be wiped out and a fund of energy and activity revived into them by disseminating the propaganda of modern scientific methods of agriculture.

Holdings of land with disproportionate resources are responsible for the deterioration of the soil. In order to derive the fullest possible benefit from irrigation facilities the fields over which the water of the canal is to be distributed should be so levelled as to allow it to spread over their surface with a view to its getting saturated into the soil and to prevent its gushing out of the fields carrying away the atoms of rich soil. C. P. Public Works Department (Irrigation branch) has supported my view. Enbankments for this purpose wherever needed should be raised by co-operation. Land should be properly ploughed, weeded and sown in time. Best kinds of seeds and fertilisers should be supplied by opening seed depot and central demonstration farms.—Yours etc.,

M. B. CHAVAN.

JANJIRA AFFAIRS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As certain misstatements made at Wednesday's meeting convened by the Janjira Hindu Hita Sawrakshak Mandal were reported by your esteemed daily in its yesterday's issue, I beg to seek the hospitality of your columns for removing the same as well as clearing certain misunderstandings created by the turn the proceedings were given. I am not a communalist but that is no reason why I should be blind to facts. The whole trouble at Shriwardhan is at bottom a communal one. Perhaps it was at the express desire of the President who is a staunch Nationalist that the meeting was mostly given a political colour and I do not know how Mr. Jamnadas Mehta felt himself in the chair when the whole show was given up by a reference to an alleged act of vandalism on the part of Muslims in respect of a respectable Hindu lady. I feel I should like to show how this is the kettle calling the pot black but for the fear that if I did anything beyond making a casual reference I would be encroaching upon matters which probably now are on undoubtedly some day will be 'sub-judice'.

The organisers of the meeting undoubtedly knew that notwithstanding the unfortunate riots in the recent past the heart of Bombay is sound and she would not dabble in communalism. Not a mention was made that rightly or wrongly the Mussalmans have been socially boycotted for more than a month. I should prefer even a plausible justification to a false pretence of ignorance. The President would agree with me that our boycott of the Government is based upon a sense of our weakness and not of our strength. For, the majority—and for the matter of that a majority that provides vital necessaries of life—to proclaim a social boycott of the minority is on moral and other grounds indefensible.

I wish Mr. Mehta were on his guard before he consented to preside over the meeting.

The facts of the case are simple. There is a burial ground with a well in it. This burial ground, be it noted, has no further accommodation to provide for corpses and the false grounds of sanitation advanced at the meeting cannot apply nor even be imagined to apply. The well has been freely used by both the communities for a long time. There is also a way over the land going up to the well primarily but beyond the well too. The Mahomedans out of an attachment that is surely defensible on religious grounds requested the State authorities for permission to close the ground by means of a fence. The request was previously made and refused but was granted only recently. Now it is a debatable question whether such matters should be decided on principles of private rights or on principles of public expediency which must embrace a recognition of religious injunctions.

I personally am inclined in favour of public expediency in matters which present opportunities for inter-communal bickerings and I stand for a policy which stands by the susceptibilities of the worst communalist whose sentimental attachment to a thing has a higher value in high policy than somebody else's private rights. Be it as it may the fact remains that the Muslims won in a constitutional manner. Boycott and other stronger forms of terrorism against a party to a dispute cannot stand in any civilized country, nor defiance of law and order and open revolt against the tribunal that adjudicates upon the dispute. This is the crux of the situation at Sriwardhan. It is communal in origin and if there is any panic there it is due to a keen and bitter sense of the fact that law is bound to take its slow but sure course.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED IBRAHIM.

Bombay, May 17.

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—:o:—

Khar Youth Conference

In a specially erected Khaddar pandal decorated with tri-coloured national flags, the first session of the Bombay Suburban Youth Conference opened at Khar, a suburb of Bombay, on Sunday afternoon, Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Poona Youth League, presiding. Quite a number of delegates including a fair portion of ladies had attended the Conference. In the morning Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram performed the imposing ceremony of hoisting the National Flag. Later in the morning the Khaddar and Swadeshi exhibition was opened in the nice little building of Laxmi Society.

The open session of the Conference began at 4 p.m. with the recital of national anthem by a batch of young Scouts.

Mr. H. M Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then delivered his welcome address.

In the course of his speech Mr. Hiralal M. Desai said:—

As the Chairman of the Reception Committee, I feel it my proud privilege to accord you a hearty welcome to this first session of the Bombay Suburban District Youth Conference.

Ever since the youths have girded up their loins for improving the social and political fabric of India, the country's atmosphere has been laden with rejuvenated vigour and life and with scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. The youth movement, despite the efforts of the bureaucracy to nip it in its very bud is steadily gaining strength and one can safely assert that the movement has come to stay and will brook no impediment till the highest ideal —I mean complete Independence—is achieved.

There are many who have put to us the question. Why is this Suburban District Conference held? The most important object of organising the conference is to cultivate a spirit of comradeship amongst youths of the suburbs and bring them together on a common platform for a common goal. It tis not the intention of the organisers of this conference to use the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru "to play prominent part in the political or social arena or to become a celebrity and be intoxicated by the applause of the multitude."

SIMON COMMISSION.

The Simon team came and has gone. The reverberations of the most wonderful reception it received at the hands of the youths are ringing still.

The part played by the youths in this vigorous boycott propaganda was by no means insignifican. It was the youths who carried the banner of India's Freedom from door to door. It was the youths who carried rang the death-knell of British Imperialism after the political depression which followed the non-co-operation days. It was the youths who roused the entire nation from its lethargy and are now preparing the country for the future grim battle of India's political emancipation. I am sure, no country has evolved or will ever evolve its renaissance without the conscious co-operation of its youths.

It is up to the youths to lay the foundation of a strong edifice of the Freedom of India which can brave the tempests and storms of times. The youths of Egypt and China have worked with such zeal and ability that the youth movement in that country has left indelible impressions upon the entire world. I would, therefore, take this opportunity of appealing to all the youths to devote their best attention to the study of international problems in general and Asiatic in particular. It is impossible to end the present static and lifeless state of our country without a general upheaval arising from the youth movement.

DOMINION STATUS V. INDEPENDENCE.

So much has been said about the Dominion Status v. Independence that it is needless for me to refer to that question without fear of repetition. It will be enough for me to say that the immediate goal of India ought to be Complete Independence and unless steps are taken to reach that goal by all legitimate means, it is impossible for the country to become free from its present state of thraldom.

The Nehru Report is doubtless a piece of magnificent document, but it is futile to ask the youths to be content with Dominion Status.

SPEAKER AND VICEROY.

The ruling given by the Speaker of the Assembly on the Public Safety Bill and the bold and courageous stand he took in giving the said ruling will certainly go down to the posterity as a standing illustration as to what an able Speaker can do. Never in the history of Constitutional Reforms of India, a more crushing constitutional defeat was given by a single individual to the whole host of bureaucracy than the one which the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel gave by his able and unchallenged ruling. But the omnipotent, and omniscient Viceroy was there to undo what the Speaker had done with a stroke of a pen. He ruled out the ruling of the Speaker by promulgating an Ordinance. We know no spectacle in the history of constitutionalism so ridiculous as that of the Viceroy issuing an Ordinance after an impartial ruling has been given by a popular Speaker.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

We are all considering the ways and means of achieving our Political Freedom and trying to find out some panacea for freeing India from the political subjugation of a nation which is eating through the vitals of our national life. But there is another problem—a problem of problems—which stares us in the face and which touches more vitally our economic life than any other problem. The only remedy that can be suggested to solve such an acute problem is to make the best possible efforts in carrying out an intensive Swadeshi propaganda.

SOCIAL REBELLION & UNTOUCHABILITY.

It is indeed a matter of great joy and satisfaction that the Youth movement has tackled the problem of untouchability in a very laudable spirit.

BARDOLI TRIUMPH.

The glorious triumph of Bardoli Satyagraha has been very recently announced. The success, in a considerable measure is due to the heroic efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai and his army of gallant youths. Bardoli has been the landmark in the history of young India that is now pulsating with the new theory of War inculcated by the greatest living man. The bloodless revolution which the peasant of Bardoli put up against the heavy odds of a powerful Government equipped with the deadliest weapons of destructions, indicates that Young India is preparing to enter in a crusade against British Imperialism and to achieve thereby the political salvation of India. The campaign of non-violent non-co-operation carried on by the valiant Sardar of Bardoli and his band of young patriots and the consequent triumph has revealed that Bardoli is going to reshape the destinies not only of India but of the entire world.

Mahatma Gandhi, the living embodiment of the cult of non-violence has proved its efficacy and it is now up to the youths to nobly respond to that clarion call if they mean to make India a free and an unfettered nation. I am sure, the potential energy of the youths if diverted into this channel is bound to bring India nearer Swaraj.

Remember we—the youths—have a holy mission to carry on. We have to marshall all dynamic forces in revolting against the age-long social evils. We have to rise in rebellion against the canker of untouchability. We have to uproot and expose a sham and a hypocritical priesthood. We have to revolt in the noble cause of achieving economic and political emancipation, or our Bharat-Mata. We have to make gigantic efforts in making the seething of millions of India safe against the British Imperialism.

Mr. D. Mody, then moved a formal resolution regarding the election of Sjt. Gadgil to the Presidentship of the Conference. He called Mr. Gadgil a good helmsman who could steer the ship of the Youth movement to the shores of freedom. Mr. B. G. Kher seconded the resolution in an apt speech. No better selection would have been made, he said. The resolution was duly supported after which it was carried amidst clamours applause. The President was profusely garlanded and vociferously cheered.

MR. GADGIL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

—:o:—

LIVE DANGEROUSLY AND TEACH PEOPLE TO REBEL.

Mr. Gadgil, the President, in the course of his presidential address said:—

You must be feeling a little tired of again working up a conference immediately after the last session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, which was held only a few days ago at a place not far away from this. But it seems that the younger spirits were not satisfied with the tame affairs at Bandra and are now determined to do something real and refreshing. Conferences and Congresses have become so to say a settled rule of our political life.

ENERGETIC FUTILITY.

Our enthusiasm starts and ends with a Conference or a Congress. We are having this game for the last 40 years and we have not progressed to the proportion to which money, time and energy of this nation have been spent. We are working with the energetic futility of a squirrel moving round and round in a case without the possibility of coming out of the same. We are so much accustomed to think and feel in terms of English Parliamentary institution that to strike out a new part of agitation or action seems to be a blasphemy of culture in the face of our national ideals. All our efforts unscientific and unsystematic as they are only run into the sands of dead habits and our contribution to the central stream of contemporary history is nil.

Why is this state to be found? Why is it that while other nations are marching fast we are only making time? The reason is simple—it is our reluctance to cultivate and encourage a spirit of revolt which is the real motive power of are progressive movements. To accept and acquiese in the 'status quo' may be an act of moderation, perhaps of wisdom, but it is certainly inconsistent with the high aspirations of youth. So long the world is not perfect a healthy society must have seeds of revolt in it. It must alternate as Pundit Jawaharlal has said "between revolution and consolidation." It is the function of youth to supply this dynamic element in society to be in the vanguard and to be the standard bearers of revolt against all that is evil and to prevent older people by the mere weight of inertia from suppressing all social progress and movement.

PURPOSE OF YOUTH MOVEMENT.

The purpose of the Youth Movement is to create this sort of revolutionary mentality. We feel the injustice of the situation; we feel the inequity of our social customs, we feel the immorality of our economic order, but we feel all the same to be helpless. Revolution need not be argued all that is needed is that we have to give it an expression and a noble expression and you will find the valves of the old order falling to the ground. The youth movement has come into existence with an emphasis of its own and within a measurable time it is bound to bring out a new order and a better order of society.

LIVE DANGEROUSLY.

Only a few days ago while speaking as President of the Bandra Conference Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel warned the youths against wild talk and wild action and urged them to follow a life of ceaseless activities. I have greatest respect for the hero of Bardoli but with greatest humility I would say that unless our youths learn to live dangerously there is not going to be any progress. Unless we are prepared to sacrifice our dear and near for the realisation of our ideal it will do us litle good to repeat the political catchwords of the day.

DON'T WORSHIP FALSE GODS.

We have to change. Change or perish is the watchword of nature. If we do not change and keep worshipping false Gods we are bound to go down as we have already done. You must not merely remain neutral for neutrals always go down the situation and it is only the earnest and the energetic that dominate it. You must study the time spirit and live up to it. Everywhere in the world youths are trying to meet real life, everywhere they are trying to break away from the ring of conventions and are anxious to take their part in the real national life of the country. It will be only wise on the part of elder leadership to help and guide the youth to come into their own.

TAKE ORDERS FROM CONGRESS.

In India the youths have got a greater responsibility. There is the foreign rule with its attendant evils. We have to fight for our political freedom. The great National Congress has decided that it shall be a non-violent fight and we have accepted it. But the method of non-violent fight has not been yet fully and properly evolved. We are only just feeling it. It is not merely the non-violent non-co-operation movement it is something more.

DOWNTRODDEN MASSES.

Some of us want liberty for the sake of liberty for with us liberty is an aim in itself but with the larger humanity in India is not and cannot be satisfied with the abstract idea of freedom or of political franchise of equality. What the masses want is sufficient bread. For them freedom is a vital bodily necessity and it is primarily to give them food and clothing and the ordinary amenities of life that are trying for freedom. Are they getting these things to-day? What are we doing to-day to induce them to take part in the national struggle. Under the barbarous pretext of sanctity of contract they are being starved. The masses for which we are going to earn freedom are clamouring to-day for bread and we are giving them stones. We are seeing to-day how a capitalistic Government is doing its best to preserve a capitalistic order of society. The present economic order must be replaced for the victims of the present order are being treated like cattle. It is the duty of the youths to organise the masses and teach them the lessons of self-respect and self-assertion by non-violent means. It is only when the youths and the masses in the country are awake and active that a nation progresses.

On the door of the University Hall at Cairo it is written that by the breath of the children shall the nation breathe. What the awakened youths of China have done is now a matter of history. They removed the illiteracy of the masses by going into villages and starting schools. Education is one of the greatest assets in the cause of progress. China was not made ready to receive the message of democratic freedom by Dr. Sun Yat Sen by a magic wand. The outlook was steadily prepared the urge for freedom was carefully cultivated. The whole of China was freed from the shakles of meaningless social customs, the light of knowledge worked wonders. People understood what was freedom. The same thing ought to be done here. The Youth League ought to prepare the whole country in the next 10 years to receive the message of freedom.

Teach people to read and they will learn to rebel. I am conscious of the difficulties that would come in this line of work. But if we are true to our ideals we must not mind difficulties. I know the present policy of repression has gone a long way in awakening the youths of this country to the duty they owe to their motherland. If it was the intention of the Government to strike terror in the minds of Indian people by their policy of ruthless repression then I can only say Government could not have chosen a worse course. The arrests and searches have given a new tone and a new meaning to our public life and more particularly to Youth movement.

The first thing we ought to do is cease talking. Let us establish small groups in every locality in every village and follow the general programme of the Congress. But I think it is far better to concentrate on a few things. I would therefore suggest that all Youth League activity for the present should be directed in the cause a boycott of British cloth. Let there be no mistake about its efficiency as a political weapon. It has been tried both by slave countries and free nations. American States did it. The American people threw British goods at Boston in the see and wrenched freedom from the mistress of the see. Unless Bombay becomes Bostor the real struggle will never begin. We must work up rigorous boycott. I do not want to over emphasise Khaddar. But on account of the recent developments in the textile industry I am greatly disillusioned. Foreign capital has got complete control over textile industry in Bombay. Let us not forget that capital recognises no national frontiers. Feelings of nationalism are good and great things but with some people dividends are greater still. If therefore we want real and telling boycott of British cloth we can only achieve it through Khaddar. Let us therefore have Khaddar wherever possible and real Indian mill cloth wherever necessary. Let us start boycott clubs. Where people can meet to organise and work for boycott. Let the whole country be honeycombed with these clubs working with the sole objects of propagating his doctrine of boycott of foreign cloth. I think if we do this extensively and intensively for a period of two years the whole economic organisation of England will be thrown out of gear and without a bomb or without a pistol shot the mighty British Empire will have to yield.

The second item which I wish to emphasise is the question of social equality. It is pity that it has got still to be argued. These untouchables are considered by the British people as the sheet anchor of their political existance in India. We have to make a bold and generous gesture. What after all are these social privilege the relies of the past? We the Youths must look ahead. If we are the creation of the past we are also the creators of the future and controllers of the present. Let us forget the past injustice if it was injustice let us create in the hearts of the present generation a new hope, a new ideal a new yearning for social freedom and equality, and by our present acts and deeds let the poor and the fallen feel that they are not make to look small but are made to feel great. Therefore let us work whole of our life for the removel of injustice and thraldom in this line. To do great things said a French man many years ago "a man must live as if he had never to die." There is no greater thing than freedom. If is great enough to live for it is glorious enough to die for.

Following among others had sent messages of sympathy to the Conference.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Shrinivas Iyengar, Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Seth tamnalal Bajaj and Dr. Alam of Lahore.

After the presidential address, the President announced his decision that the whole Conference would be turned into a Subjects Committee. This decision of the President was resented by small but determined section of the delegates. They protested against this novel and unbusinesslike way of doing things. But the President was adamant and said that it was within his inheritant right to decide in what the proceedings of the Conference should be conducted.

In the evening there were physical culture demonstrations in the pandal.

Today the Conference meets in the morning at 9 a.m. and concludes its labours in the evening.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ON 25TH

BITTER OPPOSITION AGAINST SAKLATVALA.

SAK STRONG AND ADAMANT.

SILVER BULLETS IMMEDIATELY WANTED.

Send your mite immediately to:—
B. F. BHARUCHA,
63, Pedder Road,
BOMBAY.

Resolutions supporting SAKLATVALA's candidature be kindly sent, by Congress, Labour and Youth organizations to:—
M. DESAI,
Ranchhod-Bhawan
Girgaon, BOMBAY, (4)

LANCASHIRE COTTON DISPUTE SETTLED

—:o:—

Special T. U. Delegate Meeting Accepts Owners' Proposals

LONDON, May 19.

Following a joint conference, the Lancashire cotton dispute which arose out of an unofficial strike of card-room operatives at the Alma Mills of Oldham has been settled. The settlement is due to a special Trade Union Delegate meeting accepting the Millowners' proposal to consider the men's case if they returned to work and to revise the scale of pay with arrears due if it was found that the new rates were unfair.—Reuter.

STRIKERS' EXODUS CONTINUES

50,000 Men At Work

—:o:—

MAYOR'S PEACE MOVE EVOKES NO RESPONSE

Bakr-Id Precautions

No material change was noticeable in the mill strike situation on Sunday. It was a working day for the mills, as the following day is declared a holiday on account of Bakr-Id.

The police are taking special precautions with a view to avert any trouble occurring on the Bakr-Id day but such a situation is not even remotely anticipated by them owing to the fact that both in the mill area and in localities predominated by Muslims there has been a resumption of absolute normality and peace.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF WORKING PEOPLE.

A slight increase in the number of working mills as well as in attendance is reported, but as against this the exodus of strikers to villages is clearly on the increase. Coast line steamer companies are experiencing a heavy traffic and on Sunday it is said taxies and victorias were not easily available in the Parel area owing to a large demand for conveyance. On the docks one saw the spectacle of long rows of vehicles and the rush of passengers patiently waiting to leave for their villages. It is estimated that over 2,000 strikers left Bombay on Sunday.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE OF WORKERS.

Out of about 49 mills reported to be working, 24 are working in the DeLisle Road Section, 7 in Boiwada, 7 in Jacob Circle, 10 at Chinchpookly and 1 at Colaba. The total attendance in all these mills is said to be about 50,000

MAYOR'S SUGGESTION FALLS THROUGH.

The suggestion made by the Mayor that the dispute should be referred to an independent panel of arbitrators is not countenanced by the contending parties. Both the employers and the Labour leaders are uncompromising on the question of the re-instatement of the 6,000 workers in the Wadia Mills, and they seem to think that no useful purpose would be served either by the appointment of a Court of Enquiry or a Board of Conciliation.

MILL-OWNERS FEELING NERVOUS.

The Girni Kamgar Union in a leaflet broadcast on Sunday exhort the workers to carry on the strike. The leaflet says that the mill-owners are feeling nervous at the fact that inspite of their withholding wages workers are not returning to work and on the contrary leaving for their villages. It concludes with an appeal not to allow communalism to enter into their rank.

STRIKE SITUATION ON SUNDAY MORNING

—:o:—

MARKED IMPROVEMENT

BOMBAY, May 19.

The Secretary, Mill-owners' Association writes:—

The position as reported at 10 a.m. to-day is as follows:—2 more mills and 8,000 operatives more than yesterday are working. 54 mills are now working either partially or completely with a complement of 58,000 hands. To-day's attendance has exceeded all previous figures obtained during the present strike.

MILL STRIKE AND PUBLIC

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint anspices of the F (Parel) Ward District Congress Committee and Bombay Mill Workers' (National Flag) Union, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 412, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, to consider the present mill strike situation.

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